

Reagan rides high despite political, diplomatic failures

Continued from page 1

banon presents Reagan with his first foreign policy vulnerability. Relations with the Soviet Union are at their coolest in many years. Arms control talks in various forums have been broken off. Central America is no nearer to a political solution. An American initiative on the Namibian (Southwest African) question has gone nowhere. The closest thing to a diplomatic success has been an improve-



WALTER MONDALE

nt of ties with the countries of East Asia.

Mr. Reagan's critics argue that he tends to see every problem in the context of an east-west struggle. Since he sensed his administration's policy is failing in Leba-

non, and the US Marines are sitting ducks in Beirut's sinking sands, he was creative to impress American legislators and citizens that the Marines' presence in Lebanon is part of controlling the Russian push in the Middle East. He still has a simplistic, one-dimensional view of the world, especially his outlook towards the Soviets, that he considers the enemy and everything is subordinated to that perception.

According to David Newsom, former American undersecretary of state, his policies have no consistency in them. "In the Middle East Reagan is faulted for lack of consistent direction, and US policy over three years has been characterized by confusing twists and turns and failures to implement a promising presidential peace initiative. Reagan's administration is faulted also of not being able to fully recover from its ideological approach which is simplistic," he said.

The reasons for this failure, according to Mr. Newsom, who is now the director of Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, is attributed to organizational turmoil and divided government. In three years Reagan has had two secretaries of state and three national security advisors. Also, conflicts were brewing between the White House and the State Department and the National Security Staff. When he has chosen Mr. George Shultz to take control of foreign policy, Mr Shultz did not show any magic or genius, but he spent most of his time containing crisis, rather than forging ahead with a planned strategy in foreign policy.

But to Arab diplomatic community Reagan is still considered their "Best bet" since the man is and has never been a staunch Zionist. Reagan's sympathies fall with Israel because the Jewish and Zionist money ushered his career in the movies and he owes them respect and allegiances. But he is completely different from Walter Mondale, who is a fanatic Zionist supporter, who is ready, by all accounts, to sacrifice the whole interest of the United States in order to serve the Zionist schemes and designs.

British politicians criticize government's intention on Communications Headquarters

By Len Rockingham

Star London Correspondent

LONDON — There are not many surprises in British politics. Even the most severe cuts in public spending, imposed by Mrs. Thatcher's government to help the fight against inflation, are usually well signalled in advance. But, last week, not only political journalists but even some Cabinet ministers received a real surprise when the Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, made a statement about national security. Sir Geoffrey's announcement concerned the Government Communications Headquarters (G.C.H.Q.) at Cheltenham in the Cotswold Hills west of London.

G.C.H.Q. is the place where the world's secret radio messages are monitored not only by Britain, but also on behalf of the United States and other Western nations. Its foundation dates back to the end of the second world war when Britain had special success in cracking the German and Japanese forces. It is now one of the West's most important espionage centres and it works very closely in cooperation with the US National Security Agency.

What Sir Geoffrey said in the House of Commons was that the government intends to deprive several thousand of the staff of G.C.H.Q. of their right to belong to a trade union and, as an inducement is offering them £1000 each to resign from trade union membership. The government's reasons for taking this action stem from industrial troubles which occurred at Cheltenham in 1979 and 1981, and also fears that the top security staff there, might reveal too much about their work if

they were to lose their jobs and the trade unions took their cases to industrial tribunals.

The reaction to Sir Geoffrey Howe's statement was immediate. It was attacked by trade union leaders and the opposition politicians as being an infringement of hard-won civil liberties. Many politicians noted that the Thatcher government is in any case anti-trade union and they feared that this case could be used as a precedent for undermining trade union strength in the public service.

Much more intriguing, however, was the suggestion that the British government had taken this action at the instigation of the United States. The Americans had expressed their anxiety over security at Cheltenham in 1982 when an employee of G.C.H.Q. — Geoffrey Prime — was convicted of selling secret information to the Russians over many years. The Americans had insisted then that security at Cheltenham be tightened and they had strongly recommended the introduction of lie-detector (polygraph) machines, which had been strenuously opposed by the trade unions. So, was this surprise statement from the foreign secretary made in response to American pressure to facilitate the introduction of the polygraph?

Mrs. Thatcher and her ministers denied any American pressure and said that they only wished to see Britain's most important secret establishment going about its business with the minimum of outside publicity and scrutiny. Yet, the irony is, of course, that last week's statement about G.C.H.Q. and the trade unions has brought more publicity and outside curiosity about the establishment than ever before.



FALLEN FIGHTER: The family of a Shi'ite Muslim fighter carry his body in a coffin past a destroyed house in Ouzai in Beirut's southern suburbs. The man was killed on Monday during exchanges of fire between the Shi'ite and Amal militia on one side and American Marines and Lebanese army stationed at Beirut International Airport on the other side (AP Wirephoto)

US 1985 budget concentrates on military

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan Wednesday sent Congress a \$925.5 billion budget plan for 1985 that would rein in domestic spending for another year but press ahead with a military buildup. The result: a \$180.4 billion deficit that will occupy much of Congress attention.

The budget projects that taxpayers will pick up a \$164.7 billion just in interest payments on the national debt in the upcoming fiscal year that starts on 1 October. Those payments are estimated at \$149.5 billion this year. The deficit hit a record \$195.4 billion in the 1983 fiscal year and is projected at \$183.7 billion this year.

No major new weapons are proposed. But tens of billions of dollars would go for 40 MX nuclear missiles, almost two dozen ships and hundreds of planes, tanks and other armaments. There would be a 5 per cent pay raise for the 2.1 million men and women in uniform. The administration also wants more money for foreign aid, both economic and military, which would rise less than \$500 million to \$15.2 billion dollars. The biggest chunk would go for Israel and Egypt. There would also be a sizable increase in aid for Central America, but Reagan was not expected to spell out the exact amount until later in the week.

In a 297-page report, the Defence Secretary Mr. Casper Weinberger contended, "we have made great progress in restoring the military balance with the Soviet Union." He and Mr. Reagan have blamed a decade of neglect by previous administrations for allowing US defences to slide. "Unfortunately, we cannot make up for a decade of neglect in only three years, of higher defence budgets," Weinberger said. "If we stop in mid-course, we will only endanger the progress we have

made in recent years, and invite speculation by friends and adversaries that the United States can sustain neither its will nor its leadership," he added.

The budget asks for \$150 million to start-up money for a permanent manned orbiting space station that is estimated to cost \$ 8 billion or more by the time it is launched in 1992. More money also would go to kick off ambitious research projects in astronomy, agriculture, physics and atmospheric sciences.

The budget document lauds the administration efforts to keep domestic spending under control. It said spending on domestic programmes would run \$523.1 billion next year, virtually the same as last year, when adjusted for inflation. Underpinning the budget plan are the administration's assumptions that economy will continue expanding at a solid pace through the end of the decade, despite the deficits that private economists worry could sink the recovery.

The projections also forecast that inflation, interest rates and unemployment will decline. With that rosy economic outlook, the deficits are projected to decline to \$152 billion in 1988 and \$123.4 billion in 1989.

Overall, the budget blueprint urges spending cuts of about \$ 9 billion in a variety of non-defence programmes about half of which would be wiped out by fresh increases in other areas. To help pay for the increases, the president urges Congress to tighten some of the loopholes he says now exist in the tax code. They would include placing restrictions on tax-exempt leasing, altering the system of having life insurance companies and limiting the growth in private purpose tax-exempt bonds.

IN BRIEF

PARIS (AP) — With tension increasing in the north-central African nation of Chad, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson left Wednesday on a trip to that country. Ethiopia and Libya to try to get a new round of reconciliation talks started.

Cheysson's departure coincided with an announcement by the Chad government's embassy in Paris that government troops had annihilated an enemy column that had crossed into southern Chad to attack a government post.

It was the second time in a week that President Hissene Habre's troops have been reported involved in a clash with rebel forces led by former President Goukouni summer and succeeded in taking control of the northern half of the country. Their advance was halted, however, when about 3,000 French troops intervened on Habre's behalf in August.

OTTAWA — Canada has granted an amount of \$1.9 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to support its programme of assistance to Palestinian refugees, according to a release from the Canadian Embassy in Amman.

The Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr. Allan Rock, who made the announcement said the funds are being made available through the International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) programme of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

LOOK INSIDE for the 24-page supplement, World of Computers

The Jerusalem Star

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حروال ستار - اسبوعية سياسية - تصدر عن الشركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر - الدسور

Amman, 9-15 February 1984

Scramble from Beirut

British, Italians follow Marines to reduce presence

From agency reports

LONDON — The situation in Lebanon threatened to deteriorate even further on Wednesday as British and Italian troops in the Multinational Peacekeeping Force seemed almost to stumble over each other in their readiness to withdraw, after it was announced that their American counterparts would be leaving.

Israel Radio said on Wednesday night that according to high Israeli political sources, President Amin Gemayel is expected to announce the cancellation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement of 17 May 1983.

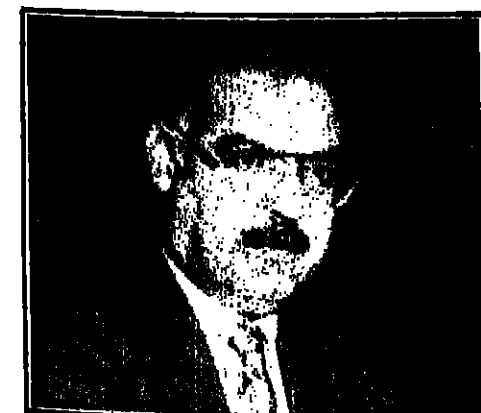
Meanwhile, leftist anti-government forces consolidated their hold on Muslim West Beirut, re-establishing the Green Line dividing the city. But it remained unclear when the Marines would start their pullback to ships off the Lebanese coast.

British peacekeeping troops left Beirut on Wednesday and Italy announced it would reduce its force in the war-torn city, but France refused to disclose its intentions.

This was the status of the European share in the Multinational Force on Wednesday following President Reagan's announcement that he was withdrawing US Marines to navy vessels off Lebanese shores.

— France: A foreign ministry spokesman briefing reporters refused to discuss the future of the more than 1,000 French

Continued on page 2



Suleiman Arar.

'Arab states render little aid to Palestine'

By Khader Mansour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "Jordan's attitude is clear and favourable and we greatly appreciate the positive role which Jordan can play with regard to the Palestinian issue," said Deputy Commander of the PLO Khalil Al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, in an exclusive interview with the Star on Tuesday.

Abu Jihad said the PLO was optimistic about the forthcoming talks between His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

He said that the attitude of the Western European nations towards the Arab Israeli dilemma was not as constructive as it could be but was gradually improving as they realize the truth about the situation. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the massacres and the Israeli failure to respond to the peace-process had all contributed to this realization, he said.

He added that the United States and Western Europe only understand the logic of their own commercial and strategic interests and luckily many of these interests lie in the Arab world.

Abu Jihad was critical of the positions of both the Syrian and Libyan regimes. He said the PLO's relations with both were at a low ebb as a result of their hostility and their constant attempts to control and divide the Palestinian movement.

He said he was also downhearted at the poor Arab and Muslim response to the recent Israeli attempts to destroy the Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem. He said they were not reacting effectively to the threat posed by the Israelis and even their condemnations of the attempted attack on the Al-Aqsa had been low key.

He warned that if Arabs and Muslims do not change their attitudes and make a more effective response they will inevitably pay a high price for their inaction.

Abu Jihad also commented on the fact that Saudi Arabia is, so far, the only Arab state to have fulfilled its chartered financial commitment to the PLO. He expressed the hope that others will follow but did not elaborate further.

He expressed his gratitude to Algeria which, during the dangerous time of the Syrian siege of PLO forces in Tripoli, sent a shipload of weapons to aid the Palestinian struggle.

Beirut evacuees end in Amman

By Najwa Kefay
Special to The Star

AMMAN — "Everybody was scared to death. Babies were screaming, children were terrified, many adults were crying and I was praying like never before," said Mrs. Fadia Shwehri, the wife of the Middle East Airlines (MEA) manager in Amman and one of 70 passengers on an MEA Boeing 720 aircraft which landed here on Monday evening. That flight was the last to leave Beirut Airport before it was closed in the worsening conditions of civil war in Beirut.

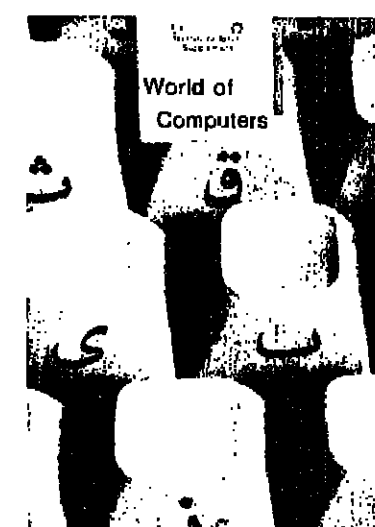
The jet, piloted by Capt. Saleem Daouk, had originally been scheduled to fly to Baghdad at 4 p.m. Monday.

But in the dangerous conditions MEA's management chose it — the only plane available at the airport — to evacuate all the passengers there, no matter what their destination. Capt. Daouk described to The Star the rushed boarding of the plane as the engines were kept running, and the immediate take-off.

"I had to take that plane off the ground and away from the danger area in much less than the ordinary time," he said. "This is why we had to make an early bank towards the sea." In addition to the 70-plus passengers, the 720 carried Mr. Daouk's crew plus another set of crewmembers who were also evacuated. Continued on page 3

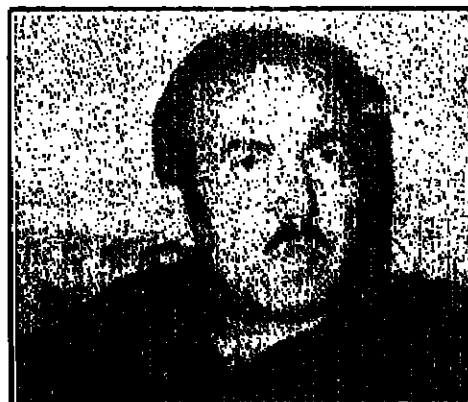
INSIDE

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Khalil Al-Wazir



MNF members desert Beirut

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troops in Lebanon. President Francois Mitterrand says he wants a UN force to take over peacekeeping duties there.

Italy: Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini said Italy, which recently cut its contingent from 2,400 men to 1,400, would reduce it further, but he gave no figures. Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti repeated his call for a conference of the four nations in the peacekeeping force, and voiced special concern for the Palestinian people in Beirut should the Multinational Force withdraw entirely.

Britain withdrew its 115-man token force from its base in suburban south Beirut and began flying the men and their vehicles to a navy ship offshore, where they would wait until the situation becomes clearer.

'New Jersey' fires again

The American battleship USS 'New Jersey' pounded gun positions in the central Lebanese mountains with its 16-inch guns on Wednesday.

US Marine spokesman Maj. Dennis Brooks said the 'New Jersey' was hitting targets "way east of Beirut". He said he did not know if the Marines were fired at before the battleship opened fire at 1:25 p.m., but said the Marine compound was hit by three or four mortars or rockets within minutes after the 'New Jersey' began its bombardment.

The 'Voice of Lebanon' radio station of the rightist Phalange Party said the 'New Jersey' was hammering mountain-top gun positions of Syrian-backed Druze insur-

gents to silence a shelling attack on Beirut's Christian sector.

Tens of Lebanese civilians, including children, women and elderly persons, were killed in Lebanon Wednesday as a result of heavy bombardment by US warships, it was reported by SANA, the official Syrian News Agency.

The broadcast said the battleship's targets stretched up to around the town of Chitaura, the command headquarters of Syrian troops in East Lebanon's Bekaa Valley 40 kilometres east of the Lebanese capital.

In announcing the planned redeployment of the Marines, President Reagan also authorised broader use of naval guns and warplanes to support the Lebanese army. Previously, US naval firepower has been used only to protect the Marines and other elements of the Multinational Force.

State-run Beirut Radio said unidentified warplanes were in the air over Beirut and the mountain ridge east of the capital as the 'New Jersey' fired its huge guns.

US pullout plans unclear

The status of the American withdrawal plans remained confused on Wednesday. US Marines serving with the Multinational Force will need several days to stage an orderly withdrawal from Beirut, but they have no idea when they will be ordered to begin the pullout, their spokesman said.

"We have not received any further orders here other than to stand fast and continue our mission," Maj. Brooks told reporters a few hours after President Reagan announced his decision.



STRATEGIC POINT FALLS — A Shi'ite militiaman stands in front of the Murr Tower, Beirut's tallest building, after leftist gunmen took control of the building from the Lebanese Army. The building was one of the last army positions to fall into the hands of the leftists after they drove the Lebanese Army out of West Beirut. (AP Wirephoto)

Parliament vote provides lesson in democracy

Replacement of Nablus deputy occasions impassioned debate

By Amal Ghandour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A simple election for a parliamentary seat on Monday taught National Assembly representatives a few basic lessons in democracy. After more than two hours of heated debates, angry exchanges of words and three and a half rounds of secret ballots, Mr. Adel Zawati was finally elected as the sixth representative for the city of Nablus.

The lobbying, opposition blocs and free, it somewhat confused discussions that accompanied Mr. Zawati's elections hinted at the development of a more democratic atmosphere in Parliament.

The sixth Nablus seat was originally filled by Mr. Abdul Aziz Mofadi, who was denied membership last week, because of a ten year prison conviction in 1972 for possession of opium. Mr. Mofadi served more than one year in prison and this automatically disqualified him from a parliamentary seat.

Filling the seat turned out to be more controversial than was expected. Before Mr. Zawati's election, the Nablus bloc consisted of five members: three from the village domain, and two (one of whom is Mr. Taher Al Masri, the Minister of Foreign Affairs) from the city.

The two 'city' seats, plus the three Nablus 'city' representatives in the Senate, disturbed the three Nablus 'village' members and their supporters in the Lower House. The villagers are the majority of the Nablus popu-

lation and they regarded the allocation of seats as unfair. Hence, they spared no effort to push for the election of their candidate Mr. Zawati. Although the victory was ultimately for Mr. Zawati and his backers, it was not easily won.

The first ballot gave 17 votes to Mr. Zawati and 11 to Mr. Ryad Al Shakaa. This, in turn, disqualified the five other candidates, and placed the two principal contenders against each other on a second ballot.

Though neither was able to muster the 31 votes needed to win in the second round—Mr. Zawati won 25, Mr. Shakaa 19—as article 88 of the constitution stipulates: Mr. Akef Al Faiz, the speaker of the house, mistakenly declared Mr. Zawati as the winner.

Objecting to the Speaker's decision, Mr. Shakaa's group insisted on a third ballot. After subsequent clarifications of the constitution, the House agreed to conduct a third secret vote. Mr. Zawati won three additional votes, but still fell short of winning a 31 majority, which constitutionally necessitated yet another ballot. But half way through the fourth ballot, Mr. Shakaa withdrew his candidacy and congratulated Mr. Zawati on his newly won seat.

The heated arguments between various representatives about constitutional rules on parliamentary deliberations, suggest the need for the presence of a constitutional committee during parliamentary sessions to clarify constitutional provisions as most members of the house are obviously still hazy about these provisions.

Hair-raising escape from Beirut

Continued from page 1

"Bombs were falling at the airport, and we were asked to run and hide in the narrow luggage rooms in the basement." It was impossible for anyone to return home from the airport because of a 24-hour curfew in the town.

"...By the time we were on the plane, our nerves were wrecked. As soon as they closed the doors, the plane was making a U-turn, then took off immediately. We felt like the wings nearly touched the water..." But she had nothing but

praise for Capt. Daouk's flying ability. The captain said this the third time he has had to evacuate passengers in danger.

"Thank God we succeeded in bringing all passengers and ourselves safely to Amman," he said. "I have to give a lot of credit here, also, to the ground staff and engineers who have been on one shift for two consecutive days, checking that everything was OK amidst very unsecure circumstances."

South Korean parliamentarian supports views of Jordan

By Khader Mansour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "It is the dearest wish of every Korean to see Korea united free and independent," but it is the North Korean regime which hinders the unity of Korea because its leaders are determined to dominate the whole of Korea under their political umbrella. Mr. Chae Mun Shick, Speaker of the South Korean National Assembly, said this week.

Mr. Chae, who was visiting Jordan at the head of a South Korean parliamentary delegation, arrived in Amman last Friday. He held talks with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat, Speaker of the Upper House Ahmad Al-Lawzi and Akef Al-Fayez, Speaker of the Lower House, on ways of strengthening bilateral relations. In an interview with The Star, Mr. Shick described the outcome of his delegation's discussions with the Jordanian officials as constructive. He said that Jordanian and South Korean views on international issues were identical.

Mr. Shick, who was visiting Jordan and the Middle East for the first time, said he was greatly impressed with the progress Jordan has achieved in the economic and social fields, and with the political stability prevailing in Jordan.

Speaking of his country's ties with the United States, he said they are excellent, but Korea can have its own policy towards certain political issues including the Middle East conflict. "We, for example, fully support the attitude and views of Jordan with regard to a peaceful settlement to the Palestine issue, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

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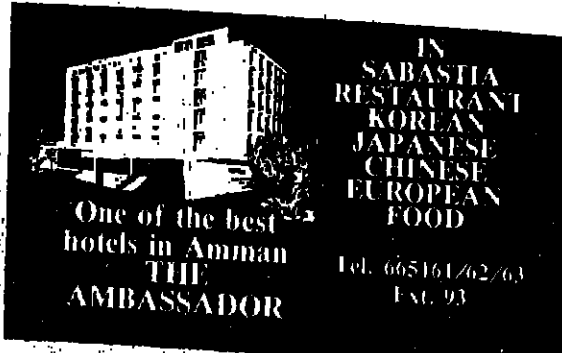
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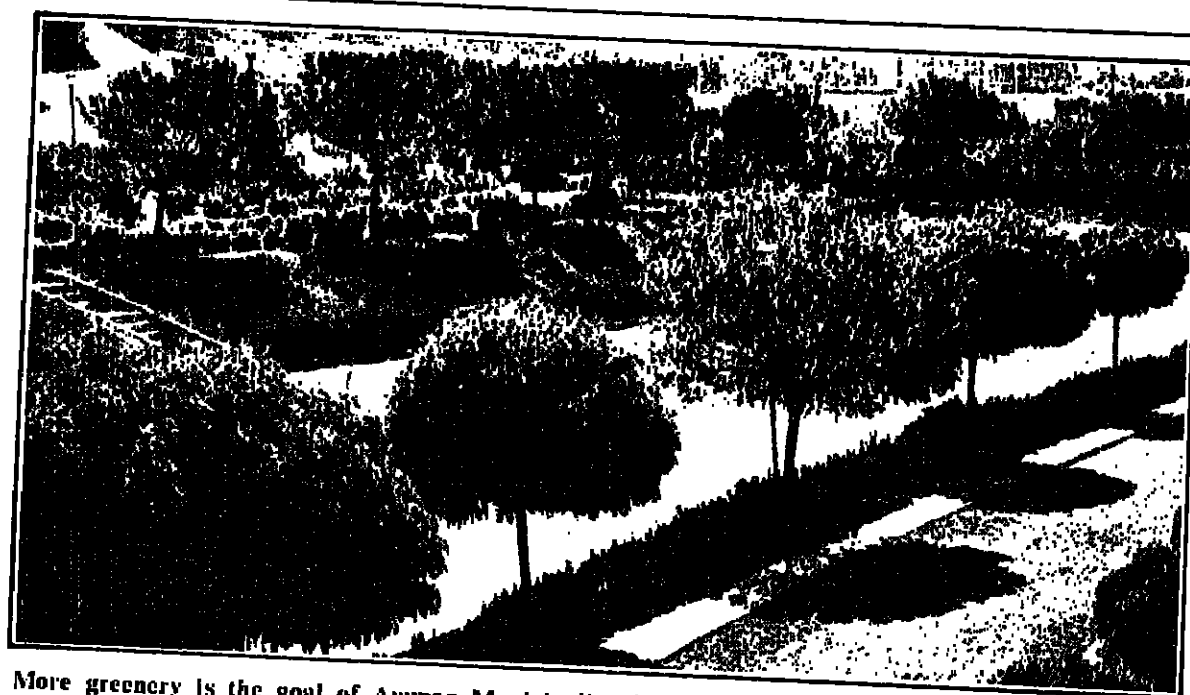
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More greenery is the goal of Amman Municipality during 1984

Municipal authorities make progress on three fronts

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The new picture of Amman is that of a bigger, greener and more legal city, say the capital's municipality officials.

The municipal government is surging ahead and three fronts: The creation of a Greater Amman to encompass many of the surrounding smaller municipalities; the creation of more parks and public recreational areas in the present municipality and the strict enforcement of building regulations that have been neglected under some previous administrations.

The idea of Greater Amman as a unified metropolitan area is still at its initial stages, with its most probable boundaries to be defined from Zarqa in the north to Sahab in the south, and the Hijaz Railway in the east to Mahabis (beyond Fahs) in the West.

According to Mr. Kamal Jalouka, the municipality Development Plan Director, the merging of Amman into a large metropolis is already taking place, although it will be clearer in the future. Statistics indicate that by the year 2000, Amman's population will grow to 2 million.

If there are no preparations for this huge number there will ultimately be problems and shortages in public areas, transportation as well as several problems with infrastructure and utilities. Mr. Jalouka said that a comprehensive 18-24 month study is expected to prepare a good understanding of this future metropolis by analysing today's population trends, the present existing urban areas and available facilities. Projections of these trends will give the expected future requirements of utilities, public areas, urban spacing and circulation.

The other outcome of the development plan activities will be the upgrading of the existing planning system, and the use of advanced technology in data analysis. There are hopes that a budget for this planning work can be included in the national five-year plan of 1986-1999.

All this work is to be done by a huge local technical team combining people of many different specializations. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is to send three experts in urban finance, urban economics, transportation and traffic engineering, and the

British Ministry of Development will provide another expert.

In an interview with The Star, Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al-Rawabdeh said, "I think that in the near future you will see the municipality of Greater Amman." "The other existing municipalities will definitely have the same status as they now do, but all will be embodied in the municipality of Greater Amman."

"The overall planning and control will be carried out by the municipality, but the people will be left to have their own municipal unit as it is."

Green Amman

Besides those plans for the future, Mr. Rawabdeh spoke of a project going on right now. That of the year of Green Amman. Seventeen out of a planned 50 gardens to be opened in Amman have already been completed; and the most recent one is the Fateh Mosque Garden. It is named after the first mosque to be built by the army in Amman.

"We first concentrated on the underprivileged areas, where the children have only the streets to play in," he said. Parks have been opened at numerous places in southeastern Amman, and the project is gradually moving towards the west, part of Amman, where the more privileged residents live.

National Park

But the biggest project along these lines is that of the Jordan National Park. This 4-million-square metre park is to be located in the Yajouz Road to Zarqa, a 15-minute drive from Amman. It will include a botanic garden and a zoo as well as other pastimes for Ammanites and their neighbours. "In this, the people will have somewhere to go to instead of spending their weekends on the side of roads to the Jordan Valley, Jerash and Ajloun," the mayor said.

This huge undertaking will be the concern of not only the municipality, but of all concerned parties — meaning other government and local authorities.

The land on which Amman's parks have been established are all owned by the municipality, and as Mr. Rawabdeh said, the municipality so far has not taken one piece of land from other owners for this purpose.

Amman municipality has taken steps to legalise buildings built

before the issue of the 1979 Building Law by giving the owners of those "old" buildings a five-year grace period in which to license their buildings. It has also taken strict measures to enforce the law on every new building.

Ex post-facto licences

Because a number of old buildings would violate some items of the new law, room has been allowed for some adjustments to the rules. Mr. Rawabdeh said that if after loosening the requirements the building passed it would be issued a licence. But otherwise the building would have to be changed.

Despite this five-year grace period there are still many unlicensed buildings. If they are still unlicensed in July 1984, punitive action will be taken. "And this is why we are announcing every month through the local press and media for people to come and license their buildings," he added. As soon as that time comes, the municipality intends to send out teams to survey the whole city of Amman for licensed and unlicensed buildings, whether they are old or new.

Although Mr. Rawabdeh admitted that he could not unfortunately "say that there have not been any building violations since the enactment of the 1979 Building Law, he did give strong indications that they are now less frequent than they were before 1979. He did not give any guess as to the percentages.

Any building found to be violating the law while under construction is immediately stopped until the matter is put straight. "I have engineers and surveyors who survey the city 24 hours a day," Mr. Rawabdeh said. "This has to be done because there are people who would try to add things to their buildings which are considered to be violations, during the night."

Once a building is finished, it undergoes an inspection by municipality employees to check whether it is eligible for an occupation permit. If there are any violations, the owner is requested to remove them. If the request is refused, then there will be no occupancy permit through which the water, sewerage and electricity supply can be applied for.

Mr. Rawabdeh asserted that it is only fair and just that the law should be followed to the letter.

Calmer trading

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

THIS WEEK was relatively calm, after two weeks of active handling and optimism. Prices fluctuated slightly, but they are not expected to drop within the coming weeks, especially in the light of the new government's assurances that it will protect the national industry, together with the serious attempt to localise equity of foreign banks operating in Jordan.

During this week about 850,000 shares were handled at a market value of over JD 1.7 million divided among 1,700 contracts: an increase of 54.2 per cent compared to last week.

The daily handling average came to about JD 340,000 with a deviation of 37.3 per cent around this average (or 7.5 per cent of total handling). This large fluctuation is due to two big deals involving the Arab Bank in the middle of the week.

Banks

The banks sector had 59.3 per cent of the week's business: a decrease of 0.2 points compared to last week. Within this sector, three out of 15 banks had 86.1 per cent of the sector or 51.3 per cent of the total. The Arab Bank had 69.1/41.2 per cent; National Bank of Jordan 10.3/6.1 per cent, and the Housing Bank 6.7/4 per cent.

Industry

Industrial shares accounted for 32.1 per cent of market activity, a decrease of 0.2 points. Five out of 31 companies had 57.6 per cent of the sector or 18.5 per cent of total: Arab Aluminium Industry with 29.6/9.5 per cent; The Jordan Timber Processing Industries with 11.9/3.8 per cent; Jordan Glass Factories with 6.2/2.0 per cent; Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing with 5.3/1.7 per cent, and Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industry with 4.6/1.5 per cent.

Insurance

The insurance sector had 5.1 per cent of the market total — an increase of 3.6 points compared to last week. Two out of 12 companies had 62.9 per cent of the sector or 3.2 per cent of total. They were Al-Arab Insurance Company with 46.5 per cent of the sector (2.4 per cent of total) and Jordan-French Insurance with 16.4 per cent of sector or 0.8 per cent of total.

Services

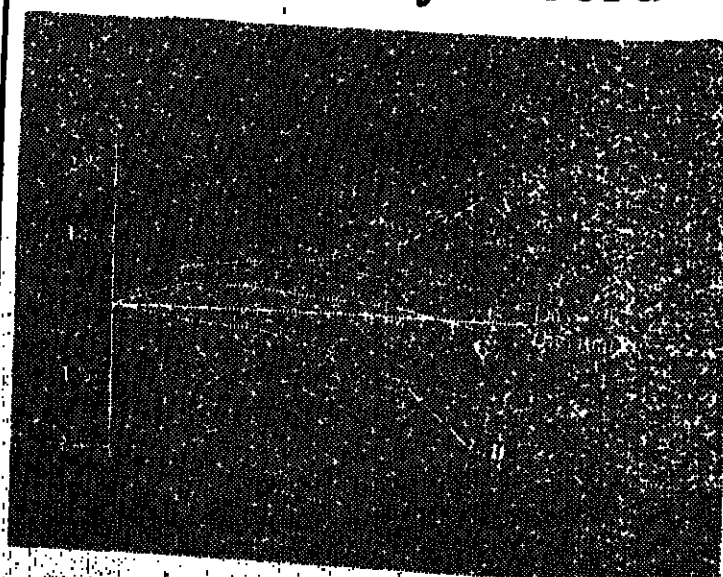
The services sector had 3.5 per cent of the market — down 3.2 points from last week. Two out of six companies had 64.4 per cent of the sector or 2.5 per cent of total: Jordan Electric Power Company with 35.8/1.4 per cent and Arab International Hotels Company (28.6/1.1 per cent).

The shares of 64 companies were handled during this week, with price declines outnumbering increases 30-20. Among gainers were the Arab Paper Manufacturing and Trading Company, closing at JD 0.750 up from JD 0.650; Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company at JD 0.690 up from JD 0.625; Dar al-Sha'b Press and Publications at JD 1.190 up from JD 1.090, and Jordan Glass Factories at JD 0.800 up from JD 0.750.

Petra Insurance closed at JD 1.300 down from JD 1.500; General Mining Company at JD 1.950 down from JD 2.180; Arabian Seas Insurance at JD 3.500 down from JD 3.900 and Al-Ithad Al-Arabi Insurance at JD 1.500 down from JD 1.600. Fourteen companies had no change in their share prices.

The daily price index at closing time came to 313,760, a decrease of 0.2 points or less than 0.1 per cent from last week. In the over-the-counter market more than 365,000 shares were handled, at a market value of JD 400,000.

The weekly record



A. Companies showing an increase in stock prices
B. Companies with a price decrease
C. The mean record figure

1984 should see Arab bankers rebounding from their cautious positions

Country risks caused global retreat

By Robert Poullot
Star Economy Analyst

THE BANK for International Settlements (BIS) calls it a 'split' world market. But in short, what happened in 1983 was a major shake-up on the world Euromarkets.

Instead of flowing freely from one country to another, expatriate funds managed by banks collided against a new barrier: the borders of the industrial world.

Whereas credit picked up strongly last summer among European, Pacific and North American nations, loans to the Third World dropped to a trickle. The panic triggered by Mexico and Brazil, both unable to meet pay-back schedules for their debt, sent shockwaves throughout the international banking system.

Some 200-300 banks, including quite a few Arab institutions, withdrew from the market to protect their assets and avoid losing more money in heavy country-risk operations.

The surge of the US dollar didn't help either. Dozens of top-ranking names in Europe such as Lloyds Bank International, Credit Lyonnais and Barclay's not to speak of a substantial number of German banks, cut off dramatically their exposure to foreign risks. Their dollar holdings became just too large in relation to their domestic currency capital base.

The result is that brand Arab names such as Gulf International and Arab Banking Corporation are now competing against the Americans and Japanese to secure loan opportunities in Europe and in the Far East.

In a period of high deficits and growing consciousness of credit risks in the Third World, everybody ran for safe havens for their funds. The outcome in 1983 was a startling one. While rich industrial country banks stayed within the confines of the developed world, banks from developing countries moved funds towards Europe, the United States and Japan. For the first time in many years, the Third World became a net provider of funds to the industrial world, thanks to improved balance of payment positions and a dramatic slash in their imports.

The traditional one-way street of the Euromarket, funds flowing from the richest to the poorest nations, was completely reversed last year and will probably follow the same rule in 1984.

The fall

The impact meant that world-wide credit made available by banks outside their respective home bases dropped by 13 per cent — the sharpest fall ever recorded — with the developing nations

bearing most of the setback with a drop of 16 per cent.

Arab banks followed the same trend, with an even greater fall in new international loans. According to Mehran Nakhjavani, the 'guru' of Arab syndicated markets at the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) in Cyprus, international syndicated loans by Arab institutions fell by a steep 29 per cent in 1983 as a result of a general retreat from Latin America, the socialist bloc and sub-Saharan Africa.

Arab bankers moved swiftly towards European and Arab borrowers, the latter mainly from the Gulf and North Africa. Indeed, seven Arab countries improved their world credit rating last year: Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. Only three countries recorded a drop: Kuwait, Libya and Iraq.

According to Nakhjavani, over half of the international loans made available by 68 Arab banks went last year to the Arab world, a sharp increase over the 1982 share of 43.7 per cent. But this doesn't take into account loans awarded to major European or Far Eastern contractors for work to be performed in the Arab world. The real share would actually jump to well over two-thirds of overall lending.

In short, Arab banks' international exposure to the Third World runs at about 75 per cent of their portfolio which, by world standards, is excessively high.

According to the BIS, which acts as a super-central bank for the world's central banks, not more than 40 per cent of the industrial countries' bank external loans are subjected to some kind of country risks either in the Third World or in the socialist bloc.

On top of that, Arab banks are already more exposed to country risks by the very nature of their origins and their domestic market. No wonder that institutions such as the Amman-based Arab Bank are so cautious, or that liquidity reserve rules imposed by Arab central banks are on the average much higher than in industrial countries. Simply because of their environment, Arab banks must be more conservative than their Western counterparts.

Prospects for 1984

A significant pick-up should occur this year, thanks to the end of heavy drawdown of reserves by Opec countries.

Indeed, after declining by \$7.1 billion during the spring of 1983, deposits by Opec nations went up by \$2.2 billion during summer. The new deposits, as identified by the BIS, came from low-absorbing countries in the Middle East (Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE) with \$1.4 billion; Indonesia (\$600 million) and



Sahab design contract awarded

THE LOCAL consulting firm Jonzy and Partners, in joint venture with Dohiadis Associates International Group of Greece, have been hired to perform studies and designs for the second phase of the Sahab Industrial Estate, according to an official at the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC). The second phase project will bring the total area of the Sahab estate up to 253 hectares and will begin construction early in 1985. The first phase is already operating with around 40 firms expected to start industries there.

Spa firm thinks twice on tender

THE JORDAN Tourism and Spa Complex Company is considering cancelling a tender for the construction of a 2.4-megawatt power generating station at its MA' in hot springs spa project. The company says that bids for the contract, which were received in December 1983, are higher than expected (see Contracts & Contacts, Star 1/12/83). They also varied widely — from around JD 500,000—900,000. The company is still studying the tenders but is now considering contacting the Jordan Electricity Authority to get connected with its national grid — an option that had earlier been discarded.

Big response to road project

AMMAN MUNICIPALITY will announce by the end of February a list of contractors qualified to bid for traffic improvement projects in the city, an official says. He says there was a "very good response" to the two prequalification invitations, which came due on 31 December and 31 January (Contracts & Contacts, 8/12/83). The two contracts involve widening and surface improvement in downtown main corridors, and reconstruction of four major intersections; some firms applied to bid for both. All applications came from member countries of the World Bank, which is helping to finance the project. They included some from joint ventures of local and foreign firms.

New opportunities

CONSTRUCTION: A building in Rusafa over 3,070 square metres. Details upon payment of JD 50 from the tenders committee of the Royal Scientific Society, Amman. Closing Date: 18 February.

CONCRETE BUILDING: Including reinforced concrete walls, for the installation of telephone equipment in south Aqaba. Details upon payment of JD 5 from the Telecommunications Corporation, Amman. Closing Date: 12 February.

Continued on page 6

Arab Architecture: A new generation of Arab architects in search of identity

With the opening in London of the exhibition 'Arab Architecture — Past and Present' Mohammed Makiya talks to South about integrating traditional Arab building and design with the technological requirements of a modern Arab World.



Also this month:

- ☐ Business Profile: Bahraini tycoon Yusuf Al Moayyad
- ☐ Egypt: Why US & European companies are bidding for a stake in Egypt's nuclear programme
- ☐ Lebanon: Can Gemayel survive the US-Israeli squeeze?
- ☐ Syria: Still the vital key to a Middle East settlement
- ☐ Finance: As unitary taxation catches on in the US will the Third World finally have a hold on multinationals?
- ☐ Nigeria: Rise and Fall of the Lottocracy — why Buhari declared war on the jet set.

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middle east

Gulf States see no threat to the oil flow through Hormuz

By Deniz Peirls

MAPS DIMINISH the world. In the mind's eye, conditioned by cartographers, the Strait of Hormuz between Oman and Iran seems as narrow as the neck of a straggly chicken.

The passage, in fact, is 60 km wide having two channels separating tanker traffic to and from the Gulf ports. Radar signals from Qum Island in the strait are monitored by the Sultan's navy on Ghat's Island, off Musandam. His fast gunboats patrol the waters 24 hours a day, ensuring that oil supplies from the Gulf — 8.5 to 9 million barrels a day, around 20 per cent of the oil used by the non-communist world — are not interrupted.

I asked the Sultan how menacing was Ayatollah Khomeini's threat to disrupt these supplies in retaliation for France's supplying of Super Etendard warplanes to Iraq. Sultan Qabus, who lives on the eyefield of the storm, was not inclined to suggest there is a sense of impending doom in the Gulf region.

"One should consider the threatening words from Iran; one should not dismiss them in the present situation," he cautioned. "We are already consulting with our brothers in the Gulf areas on the best course to take. Hopefully, the (feared) situation will not occur."

"There has been more movement of the Iranian navy in the area than before, but this was not necessarily a serious naval movement," he added.

Some Western sources in Oman who keep a close watch on this segment of the arc of crisis confirm the Sultan's seemingly relaxed view. There have been "minor adjustments" of force positions, they say. Revolutionary Guards have been moved to the lower Gulf and there have been minor Iranian ship and air movements. But they said there did not seem to be any direct threat to shipping, though the level of angry rhetoric remains high.

If the Iranians decided to, it would be very easy to mine the Strait of Hormuz overnight, the Sultan said. However, Omani military sources said it was also easy to remove mines, an assessment shared by western diplomats in Oman. What the Sultan most fears is not the physical threat, by the psychological impact

Iranian air force," the Sultan replied. "has not done anything remarkable in the war."

Western sources in Oman said that the Iranian navy was the least of the services disrupted by the fall of the Shah and that the naval officer cadres still seem intact. It is hard to say how its ships would per-

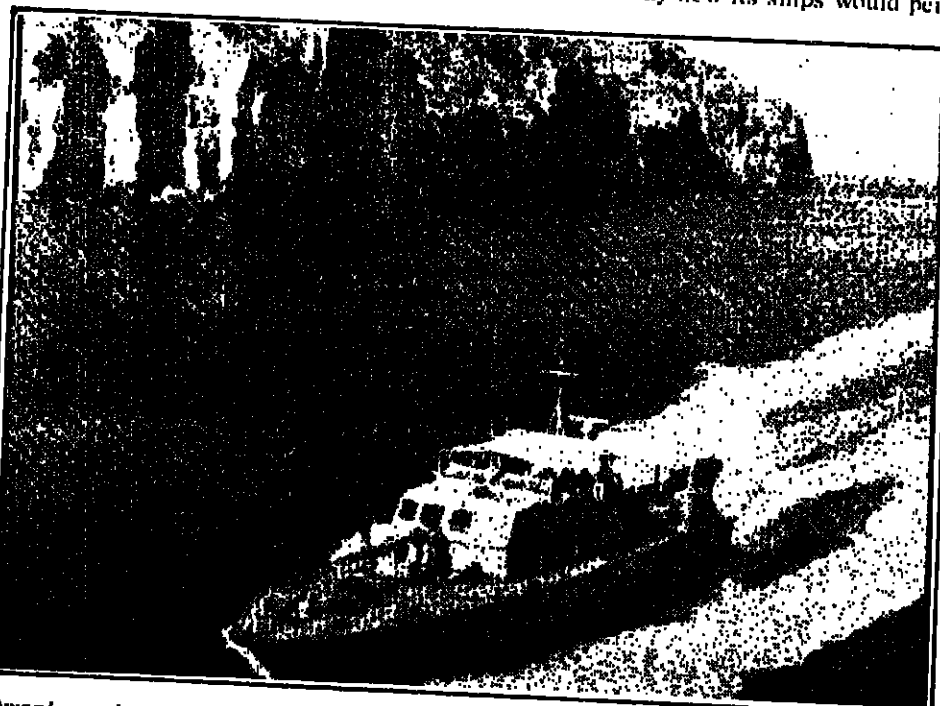
tanker lifeline through the Strait of Hormuz, would be the intimidating US presence near the Strait and in the Indian Ocean and certain intervention by a formidable US Rapid Deployment Force. US says that interference with the right of passage of non-belligerent ships would violate vital US interests. The Iranian government is also aware that Reagan is determined to "take out" Khomeini with devastating military force.

Given its strategic location on the Strait of Hormuz and its unique role as an antenna to pick up threats to traffic in the strait, could Oman be an Iranian target for destabilisation? Western diplomats rule this out. The Shi'ite community in Oman, not more than 12,000, are not traders, unlikely to be influenced by Khomeini ideology. There is also very little public support among other Omanis for him. The Omanis are religious, but not fanatically so. Equally, the threat from Marxist South Yemen has receded and the two countries have established diplomatic relations.

Gulf states do not at the moment see any clear threat to the flow of oil through the strait. This can be deduced from the lack of eagerness of Gulf states to rush to build pipelines to take their oil through Oman to the Arabian Sea. There has been, the Sultan said, "lots of talk about contingency plans, but it's only at the study stage. Nothing really has been finalised. Consultations are going on all the time. In a year's time, we shall know which plans are approved finally by all the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) or not. The Saudis already have an outlet through the Trans-Peninsula pipeline to Yanbu on the Red Sea, taking an estimated 600,000 barrels a day."

A wider flare-up, not only in the Strait of Hormuz but embracing all of the Gulf region, could be ignited by Iraq with an attack on Karg Island to destroy Iran's oil output, which finances the war. Shi'ite suicide squads could, in that event, destroy oil installations in the Gulf state.

(South / Third World Media)



Omani gun boats: Patrolling the waters 24 hours a day

of a declaration that the strait has been mined. No ship would dare to pass. It is also possible that Iran would deploy a strong naval force to stop ships even before they enter the strait.

What is Iran's capacity to take on nations other than Iraq, which it would have to do if it decided to block the strait — in effect, a declaration of war? "The

form as they have not held manoeuvres for more than four years. "All we can say", one source said, "is that the navy has a reduced capacity to fulfil a military role. But it can outgun the other Gulf states. None of these has a real blue water navy. Even Oman is limited to patrol boats."

The principal deterrent to an Iranian challenge to the West, threatening the

PALESTINE IN BRIEF

Palestinian rebels to fight in Chad

KUWAIT (AP) A group of Palestinian guerrillas has left Damascus for Chad to fight alongside Libyan-backed rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei, a Kuwait newspaper reported Sunday.

Citing Palestinian sources the newspaper said that 300 guerrillas of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) recently attended a send-off party at the Ein Al-Sahab refugee camp near Damascus before leaving for Chad.

The PFLP-GC is one of the main dissident factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its leader, pro-Libyan Ahmed Yehia, was one of the rebel commanders of the assault on PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's last stronghold in Tripoli which forced Arafat to leave Tripoli at that time.

Al-Anbass said that Nimr Saleh, another dissident leader of the anti-Arafat group, has been coming under pressure to mobilize 3000 combatants for the Chad fighting against President Hissene Habre's forces.

Tougher punishments for Palestinians

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — The Israeli government announced new guidelines Sunday for cracking down on Jewish vigilantes as it also recommended tougher punishments for Palestinian demonstrators in the occupied West Bank.

Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said the policy statement was not a new line or a change of direction, but was intended to strengthen and make clear to the public the existing policy on law enforcement.

'Israel should back Arafat', says former Israeli Intelligence Chief

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Professor Yehoshafat Harkabi former Israeli Chief of Military Intelligence said in an interview on radio Israel that Israel with certain reservations, should side with PLO leader Yasser Arafat against rebels within the organisation. If Israel would offer to recognize the PLO conditionally, that might be the push Arafat needs to give King Hussein a mandate to start negotiations on behalf of the Palestinians, said Professor Harkabi.

Israelis demand withdrawal from Lebanon

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — A peace torchlight march of about 50,000 people was staged in Jerusalem Saturday night to mark the first anniversary of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and an end to tunnelling the resources to the occupied territories. They also accused the government in power, of the respon-

Reagan's in a quagmire

By Ya'coub Jaber

THE REAGAN administration may soon find itself completely isolated on the question of Lebanon and the presence of the Marines in Beirut. This has become evident following a series of events which took place in the past few weeks and which brought the US policy in Lebanon close to failure.

To begin with, the latest fighting and the resignation of Prime Minister, Shafiq Wazzan have dealt a serious blow to the position of President Amin Gemayel, whom the US enthusiastically supports. The latest round of fighting has strengthened Lebanese opposition groups and made a national reconciliation more difficult than ever before. Both the Amal Shi'ite movement and the Progressive Socialist Party now insist on Gemayel's resignation as a first step towards ending the bloodshed.

On the other hand, the Lebanese president is not likely to find a successor to his outgoing prime minister. He may resort to setting up a military council to run the country's affairs; but this will only aggravate the situation because it would mean the lack of any dialogue in the absence of the representatives of the warring factions in a civilian government.

Washington was apparently hoping that the US-trained and -equipped Lebanese army would be able at this stage to score a decisive victory over the regime's opponents, thus enabling the Reagan administration to come up with a face-saving justification for the pull-out of the Marines. But now that the recent fighting has resulted in a deadlock in the political efforts to solve the crisis and threatened Gemayel's regime, it has become highly improbable that President Reagan will find an acceptable justification or an easy exit from the Lebanese quagmire during a crucial election year.

America's grave mistake in Lebanon has been its choice of the military option to ensure the domination of one Lebanese party over the others. The United States would have been in a better position now had it used its leverage to persuade President Gemayel to take practical steps to achieve national unity and reconciliation. Instead of that, the US chose a military course which has only served further to complicate the situation, both for Reagan and Gemayel.

It is feared now that the latest bloody fighting, which was apparently initiated by the army and the Phalangists, has moved Lebanon to the point of no return, with opposition groups insisting on the resignation of Gemayel and the latter unable to reactivate the political efforts after Saudi Arabia, the most powerful mediator, has given up its attempts.

It was no coincidence that Crown Prince Abdullah Ben Abdul Aziz last week came out strongly against the continued presence of the Marines in Beirut. The Saudis' sudden shift of opinion on the Marines and the mediation can be expected to be firmer after the recent fighting.

It is too late, after what happened, to try to end the Lebanese tragedy, maintain Lebanon's unity and achieve national reconciliation.

The answer lies mainly with President Gemayel and the US administration. The Lebanese people, including opposition factions, are fed up with continued fighting, indiscriminate killing and meaningless destruction. Despite public vows by opposition leaders not to talk to Gemayel, it is doubtful that they would refuse a genuine effort for reconciliation based on equitable sharing of power.

The US can play a leading role in this by encouraging President Gemayel to exert such efforts.

Middle East Opinion

THE NEW flare-up in Lebanon and US policy in the Middle East, together with President Reagan's announcement of his candidacy for re-election, are major highlights in this week's press commentaries.

Al-Khaleej, a newspaper published in the Gulf emirate of Sharja, accuses the United States, Israel and their Lebanese agents of launching a war of liquidation against the Lebanese people, especially in the mountainous areas and Beirut's southern suburbs.

It remarks that the new fighting coincided with reports about Israeli efforts to carry out partial withdrawal from South Lebanon and the entry of Lebanese regular army troops into the area, as well as attempts to set up a separate entity in the Lebanese south.

The paper blames Arab states for the new Lebanese tragedy, saying that Arab silence and indifference encourages Israel and its allies to launch a genocide campaign against the Lebanese people. But the paper expresses confidence that the US-Israeli plans in Lebanon will fail, and the Lebanese majority will eventually achieve victory.

The Qatari newspaper Al-Arab calls on the Lebanese to direct their guns at the Israeli occupation troops in the south instead of fighting among each other. It urges Arab states to extend all possible support to the Lebanese nationalist forces, which are being made the target of an annihilation plan worked out by the US, Israel and the two countries' agents in Lebanon.

"It has become obvious that serious plans are being put into effect to suppress the nationalist forces, especially when we see the guns of the Lebanese army shelling areas which refuse to surrender to the hegemony of the Phalangist party," the paper adds.

Al-Ittihad in Abu Dhabi says responsibility for stopping the fighting in Lebanon is one that should be shouldered by the Lebanese and the Arabs, in order to close a gap which undermines Arab potentials. "What has been going on in Lebanon in the past eight years is not only an attrition of that country's existence but also of the Arabs themselves, because it is meant to be a diversion from the basic issue of the confrontation with Israel," the paper explains.

Al-Ittihad asserts that Lebanon's civil war is an application of the 'Vietnamisation' principle which former US President Richard Nixon adopted before being forced to withdraw from Vietnam. In the case of Lebanon, however, the policy is to let the Arabs kill each other.

In Kuwait, Al-Rai Al-Aam says the United States and Israel seek to expand the zone of occupation so that the Arabs may forget Palestine.

"There is no doubt that Israel possesses mighty power, but there is also no doubt that no military force in the world can suppress a people determined to defend their rights and protect their destiny," the paper asserts.

It voices confidence that Palestinians in the occupied land will sooner or later rise up in an escalating resistance which will upset the Israeli plans of Judaisation, depopulation and settlement. It also cites South Lebanon as an example of resistance against the Israeli enemy.

On the occasion of President Reagan's candidacy speech, Al-Qabas newspaper of Kuwait says Reagan believes only in gunboat diplomacy, regardless of any consequences.

"Out of this belief, Reagan invaded Grenada, deployed new nuclear missiles in Europe and sent the Marines to Lebanon to shell its towns and villages. It then rewarded Israel with a strategic co-operation agreement enabling it to consolidate its occupation of Arab lands," Al-Qabas charges.

It voices fears that if re-elected, Reagan would continue this show of strength for another four years regardless of the grave consequences which could result from such policies.

In Jordan

Jordanian newspapers also comment on the escalation of violence in Lebanon.

Ad-Dustour writes that regional and international powers with conflicting interests stand behind the two major warring parties in Lebanon. Continued fighting will provoke further foreign intervention, leading to open and direct confrontation among these powers, it says.

"Under the current climate prevailing in Lebanon and the whole region, the Lebanese spark could ignite the surrounding area, especially as the Lebanese rulers tend to portray the battle with their opponents as a defensive operation of one camp against another."

Ad-Dustour goes on to say that it is sad and shocking to see Lebanon being dragged into such a tragic and volatile situation, which could involve new foreign forces. It calls on the Lebanese to shun dependence on foreign powers and act with good will to stop the deterioration and work for reconciliation if Lebanon's independence and integrity are to be maintained.

Al-Rai daily says that the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement is the one of the basic reasons for the current tragic events in Lebanon. It wonders if adherence to that agreement by the Lebanese government is more important than the many lives that are being lost, the property which is being destroyed and the unity of the homeland that is at stake.

Al-Rai goes on to say that the absence of a serious dialogue among the parties concerned, and foreign intervention, are among the major elements which led to the present situation. It blames the Lebanese government for what is happening and calls on it to shoulder its historical responsibility by ending the bloodshed and preserving the country's unity and independence.

Israeli press

In Israel, Yediot Aharanot says the president of Zaire accorded a grand welcome to the Israeli president recently, and did the same to Egyptian President Mubarak. Mubarak is well aware of the Israeli attempts to return to Africa and of its noticeable success in the economic field, it says. Mubarak might tell the African countries not to be hasty in establishing diplomatic relations with Israel as long as the Palestine problem remains unsolved.

The Likud government has pretended that it is possible to develop good relations with Egypt after signing the peace treaty but ignoring the other side of the Camp David accords, as they apply to the occupied territories.

The total freeze on autonomy talks, and Israel's measures to annex the West Bank and Gaza, have granted the Egyptian people a legal opportunity to return to the Arab-Islamic camp in the light of Egypt's national interests, and ignoring Israel's sensitive issues, the paper says. "We believe that the Likud government is responsible for the deterioration of relations with Egypt."

Davar adds its voice to the criticism of the government, saying that the Likud stood against early elections because it understands that a government that has dealt bad to the electorate must not expect to receive good in return.

At any rate it is quite possible to reach an agreement among the various factions of the coalition and the opposition, on quick and less expensive elections, the paper asserts. "This is what the people and the state need now!" it says.

Hatsafah, on the subject of 'Bankruptcy', says the Israeli electricity company has adopted a system of hiking electricity prices in accordance with the rise in fuel prices. But the company has exceeded that limit, on the grounds that it has to cover the accumulated deficit in its budget. After that the company adopted a different method, whereby it raised the prices at random and with no connection to fuel prices — even at the time when world oil prices were going down.

"Where did this huge deficit come from, as we know that the basic fuel costs were completely covered by consumers?" Hatsafah asks.

It is due to the failure of the company's administration that such huge debts accumulated, it concludes. "It asks if there is any justice to transferring secret company

debts to the poor consumer, who is collapsing under the burden of other expenses.

Al-Hamishmer says nothing could better to convince the internal security circles that there is a Jewish terrorist group maintaining quantities of hand grenades and explosives. This organization has directed its destructive activities at Muslim and Christian holy shrines, and West Bank residents. Had the attack on the Aqsa Mosque succeeded, it would have created hatred against Jews among world public opinion, the paper warns.

Condemnation will not solve the problem. There are questions calling for answers, such as: How could a clandestine group obtain large quantities of weapons? And why did security officials disregard all statements about the existence of the 'Terror Against Terror' group?

Kol Ha'ir says the Jewish gang which planned to attack the Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock did not emerge from nothing. "Only mad people could commit such a crime! Madness among us is not strange but common," it says. This started when the government condoned open violence by militant nationalists, through illegal settlement violence against Arabs through flagrant retaliatory operations and the sweeping wave of terrorism against Muslim and Christian establishments.

It is hard to believe that the government is unable to lay hands on an organized secret organisation in the country, the paper exclaims.

On a related topic, Haaretz praises Knesset member Yosi Sarid for asking the interior minister to disclose the perpetrators of the criminal attacks on West Bank mayors over three-and-a-half years ago. "It is strange that after such a long time the security forces have not been able to collect enough evidence against the accused! MK Sarid went further to state that the interior minister and the intelligence know the criminals, by name. This is a serious accusation, to which the interior minister has to reply." Keeping these criminals under cover represents a source of unrest and dereliction of duty by the authorities, it charges.

Maariv writes on 'The shaky economy' It says that after the Americans have invested billions of dollars in the Israeli economy, they couldn't just stand and watch now as they see their investment fly out the window.

The Likud governments were not prepared to conclude a package deal with the Histadrut labour federation, Maariv notes. For nationalistic reasons, the government rejected the idea of "dollarisation", which was prepared in Washington as a substitute for a package deal. In the American opinion, the policy of the finance minister is destined to lead to a high rate of inflation.

In order to avoid bankruptcy, the Americans are requesting a responsible role within the Israeli economy in exchange for the generous assistance that could bring about economic stability, the Israeli paper says.

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Tactical withdrawal

THE LONG expected decision of Mr Ronald Reagan to withdraw the Marines from Lebanon was announced on Wednesday. Hours later the British and Italians were packing up and ready to leave. France was about to do the same. In a matter of hours the whole political and military outlook had changed and Lebanon was left once again bleeding from the outside and the inside.

There is no doubt that Mr Reagan has failed in Lebanon. In the process he dragged the French, British and Italians along with him. He has contributed to Israel's strength in the area and prolonged its presence in South Lebanon. He has ignored the nationalist movements in Lebanon and chose to throw his support behind President Amin Gemayel's government which proved to be weak, disorganized and short-lived.

Although the decision to go into Lebanon was taken by Mr Reagan on foreign policy grounds, the withdrawal was decided as a result of internal policy tactics. Mr Reagan was not willing to challenge an angry Congress and risk the lives of 1500 young Marines during a decisive election year. The reason behind the existence of the Multinationals was lost. On Wednesday the guns of New Jersey shelled the mountains for more than three hours. This was seen as an attempt on America's part to give the impression that her men were leaving honourably and victoriously, but in reality it was a sign of weakness and humiliation.

The presence of the Multinationals did not stop the blood spilling in Beirut and the mountains. America has failed to open a dialogue with the Syrians. It has failed to secure an Israeli withdrawal from the South and has failed to listen to the legitimate demands of the Lebanese nationals.

The question that almost every politician is wondering about is what will happen next in Lebanon. The situation has become so critical that the future of President Gemayel himself is in doubt. The American scheme of bolstering his position and modernizing the Lebanese army, while keeping good relations between Gemayel and Israel has fallen to pieces. And on the left, Reagan and his allies did not attempt to establish reconciliation among Lebanon's diverse groups. Now all such groups have turned to the gun and bullets policy to establish what is theirs. It is anybody's guess what the coming days will bring on Lebanon and what is left of Lebanon's population.

Soon to be obliterated

THE REPORT of a commission on the way crimes against the people of the occupied West Bank are investigated, released after a 20-month delay, comes as little surprise. That is, its contents are not surprising — although perhaps the fact that the Israelis have made those contents public is.

The Karp Commission found that in the specific cases it examined, the Israeli authorities investigating crimes against Arabs in the West Bank were deficient in their treatment of the evidence. The fanatical Israeli settlers who were responsible for those crimes, often lethal to their victims, as often as not were let off scot-free. There was evidence that high-level military officers — whose power is supreme in the occupied land — intervened directly to have some cases dropped, presumably because in those cases the investigators were doing their job for once. With these kinds of findings, one can imagine why the Israeli government was reluctant to make the report public.

Israel's supporters may, again, be a bit bewildered at this evidence of wanton behaviour and injustice on the part of the Zionists whom they had thought to be such paragons of virtue — that is, if the news has managed to find its way off the bottom of page 23 of the 'New York Times'. If they feel uncomfortable with the 'revelations', however, we may tell them that the true story is undoubtedly worse than this. The very nature of the Karp investigation made it impossible for it to get at the whole truth, seeing that it made only a 'sporadic check' of the record.

That record itself will also be incomplete. The settlers and occupying forces hold the land in such an iron grip that it is surprising that any Arab reported — both because of fear and because the victim of a murder is very unlikely to bring his complaint to the police.

Underlying the whole story is a reality that, while it has been true in Israel all along, has become sharper and is still growing under the Likud governments of Begin and Shamir. That is the cloak of extremism of the Israeli authorities: their inborn sympathy with the worst of the Jewish terrorists, whom, for outward appearances, they pretend to condemn. The pretence of condemnation has become thinner and thinner of late — and this is why if nothing is done by the world community, we fear that the Arab character of the occupied land, and the Muslim and Christian holy places, will soon be obliterated.



War phobia to continue

By G. K. Nair

THE CLOUD of suspense that surrounded President Ronald Reagan's re-election was cleared when he announced that he and Vice President George Bush will seek a second term. He has launched his re-election campaign better than any other former president.

In a five-minute speech on television, Mr. Reagan with his usual deceptive smile and youthful charisma even at the age of 74, said that 'our job is not finished'. It is true, the Republicans under the leadership of Reagan have a lot to do — to perpetuate tension and war phobia all over the world.

Mr. Reagan's foreign policy has been a failure. Nuclear arms limitation talks were suspended and Soviet-American relations plunged into their lowest point in years. The US policy towards Middle East peace has proved futile. Notwithstanding his job performance rating — according to opinion polls, has been higher than any other President. Mr. Reagan captured the hearts of the American citizenry through his sense of humour and the cowboy style of functioning. Many Americans feel that he has made the US more respected in the world. In addition, though the country has a \$200 billion deficit, there is a drop in inflation rates to 3.2 per cent. This also contributes to his popularity.

However, on the Middle East front Reagan's 3 years of performance for a just and lasting peace has been disappointing. The administration failed in all aspects to shape out a peaceful settlement. The American veto in the UN on the Jewish settlements issue in the West Bank is a prime example of American parochialism.

The administration's decision to prolong the presence of US Marines in Lebanon has brought chaos rather than peace. Reagan's consideration of their stay in Lebanon as a 'vital interest' is aimed at the installation of a pro-Israeli Phalangist government that would be pro US too, and the pretext is Soviet expansionism through Syria. Whatever it may be, the people of Lebanon are not being allowed to decide their fate.

Reagan's Middle East policies which aim to keep the Soviets away would only deteriorate the situation. And so far his policies have yielded only negative results on the people of Middle East. The reelection of Mr. Reagan would not bring any substantial changes in the Middle East. For the Arabs, the situation is likely to remain as it is. The latest co-operation agreement between Reagan administration and Israel is significant at this juncture. It should be remembered that the administration had shown its inefficiency to force Israel to refrain from her expansionist activities. The latest agreement can be considered as a boost to the Zionist designs, during this election year.

In Lebanon had President Reagan taken a wise approach for the formation of a national reconciliation government there, the present clash between the Lebanese army and the Druze and the Leftist forces could have been avoided. It is Multinational Forces in Lebanon are helpless when the peoples' discontent over the Gemayel government took its own course. Now it can be left to the various factions in Lebanon to shape out a government to the acceptance of all. So for Mr. Reagan it will be a face-saving if the Marines are called back.

On the strength of the recent agreement under the auspices of Reagan administration, the military and economic assistance Israelis may resort to some misadventures in the Middle East. This time it



can be the annexation of the West Bank because of Jordan's efforts to find out peaceful solutions for the Palestinian and other problems plaguing the region. In this context there has been reports in the press of the planned Israeli expansionist designs. President Reagan, being so intent towards the Israelis, and committed to their policies, and that too during the election year, will have nothing to offer except to accord a silent approval of such notorious actions that may take place. Therefore, the Arab states should not be more optimistic of Reagan's manifestos. Instead, should concentrate on putting more pressures on the American voters to elect a president who would work for global peace and peaceful coexistence. Past three years, of him in office, have shown clearly that he is incapable of taking impartial decisions where Israel is involved. So in the future we expect him to be impartial towards the Arab states?

In the event of Reagan's re-election, the global tension will also continue to persist. His 1985 budget is a clear indication to this point. A good chunk of the budget has been earmarked for building 40 MX missiles. Also heavy military and economic assistance has been sanctioned to Israel, who has already been sanctioned with billions dollar military and economic assistance during the fiscal year 1984 began on 1 October. Apart from all Reagan's quest for military superiority and his determination to wipe out anti-imperialist regimes, is spreading American armada in the Oceans and Seas all over the world. Spending billions on nuclear death weapons and interfering in other countries against the will of the people are all imprudent actions. The 'incomplete job' as said by Reagan is, presumably his demented ambition to see his name in the history, by eradicating communism from the earth, even at the cost of billions of lives. And if the president does not become flexible after his reelection and direct his policies towards global peace, there won't be any one alive on the earth either to write or to read his name in the history books.

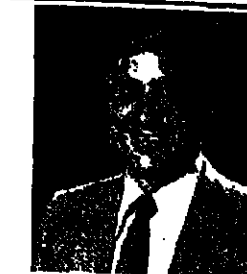
On the strength of the recent agreement under the auspices of Reagan administration, the military and economic assistance Israelis may resort to some misadventures in the Middle East. This time it

(GK Nair is a member of The Star editorial staff)

Kamel

Abu

Jaber



The Bible and the promises Part III

THE COVENANT was not kept and the Jews were scattered and taken to Babylon. Their return to Palestine fulfilled the prophecy. Many years before the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., all the ancient Jewish prophets had already died without any new promise of return.

For the Christians, the Jews, indeed for all mankind at the time, the coming of Jesus, the Messiah, concluded any previous covenant or promise of earlier times. The prophet Isaiah, resident of Jerusalem, prophesied His coming, assuring that He would be for all nations, a Prince of Peace. Isaiah 2:4, says, 'And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nations shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore.'

Jesus emphasised, on several occasions that he had come to fulfil the law of prophecy to all the nations of mankind. In Luke 24:21, the allusion that he had come to redeem Israel alone, is denied. His life, suffering, death and resurrection is in fulfilment of the ancient prophecies and for the redemption of all mankind. In Luke 21:25-27, Jesus says, 'How foolish are you, how slow you are to believe everything the prophets said. Was it not necessary for the Messiah to suffer these things and then to enter his glory? And Jesus explained to them what was said about himself in all the scriptures, beginning with the books of Moses and the writings of all the prophets.'

In his epistle to the Galatians 6:15-16, Saint Paul says, 'It does not matter at all whether or not one is circumcised, what does matter is being a new creature. As for those who follow this rule in their lives, may peace and mercy be with them — with them and all of God's people. It is not the circumcision that makes man a member of Israel, community of the elect, but the acceptance of the message of Jesus by all nations.'

Also in his message to the Galatians 3:26-30, Saint Paul states, 'It is through faith that all of you are God's sons in union with Christ Jesus. You were baptised into union with Christ... there is no difference between Jews and Gentiles, between slaves and free men, between men and women, you are all one in union with Jesus Christ. If you belong to Christ, then you are the descendants of Abraham and will receive what God has promised.'

In dealing with the Jewish claim, that they are the only people of Abraham's seed entitled them to return to Palestine, Professor Alfred Guillaume, Professor of Old Testament Studies at London University, has this to say, 'Now it is generally supposed that these promises were made to the Jews, and to the Jews alone. But that is not what the Bible says. The word "to thy seed", inevitably included the Arabs, both Muslims and Christians, who can claim descent from Abraham through his son Ismael... Professor Guillaume also says that the return of the Jews to Palestine, according to the promises, predicted their return from the Babylonian Exile which was fulfilled long ago and has nothing to do with the present day Jews many of whom are not semitic at all but descendants of the medieval eighth century Turkish-Finish Khazar Kingdom, which finally fell in 969 to Prince Sviatoslav, the Duke of Kiev.'

Professor Guillaume's view of these promises of return is that they are... a distortion of the Old Testament prophecies which predicted a return from Babylon and from all the lands where the Jews had been exiled, and these promises were fulfilled. The Jews did return to Judea, they did rebuild the walls of Jerusalem and they did rebuild their temple; and after fluctuating they did secure a brief period of political independence and expansion under the Maccabees.

'Thus, the prophecies of the return have been fulfilled, and they cannot be fulfilled again. Within the canonical literature of the Old Testament, there is no prophecy of a second return after the return from the Babylonian Exile.'

Modern day Israel has very little, if anything to do with the ancient Israel of Biblical times. Its creation did not come through the righteous act of God but by the political manipulation of a powerful modern chauvinistic ideology built upon ancient hatreds, animosities and myths. A Zionist political ideology that somehow succeeded not only in insinuating itself into the fabric of modern Western life and culture, but also in capturing the imagination and the will of the entire West in the service of its goals.

In appendix IV to his book THE THIRTEENTH TRIBE, Arthur Koestler bases the 'right' of Israel to exist not on the origins of the Jewish people, nor on the covenant of Abraham decision, in 1947, to partition Palestine. That the partition had no legal historical precedent and that there is nothing in the UN Charter or international law that legally permits the partition of any country, goes unnoticed or is glossed over.

opinion

Arab world brain drain

THANKS TO the brilliant article, published in last week's Star and written by Dr. N. Al-Sherif, for the incentive it has given to the question of writing something about a problem that has so long been causing headache to the Arab world but has as yet found any sound or even fairly reasonable solution. Everybody with the least level of patriotism and national belongingness would feel happy about seeing the elite class of scholars and scientists coming back and working for their individual Arab countries.

Looking at the matter from the financial angle, one would say that learned expatriates would not find as much remuneration, generally speaking, as they do get abroad. Generally speaking again, the education budgets in several parts of the Arab world are not adequate enough. And what is more, intellectual effort is the least paid compared to the large amounts of money spent on investment of foreign capital, commissioning for foreign trade, and above all on paying jobs connected with non-productive consumptive commodities.

Per-hour paying a mechanic, who most generally cannot technically repair a car, or a machine, or even a sewerage system; or else a doctor, who is often careless about his job, or an artist to do unnecessary sumptuous decor in a bathroom — I say per-hour paying to these is at least threefold or as much as what is paid to a teacher, a researcher or anyone engaged in doing a mental job. Mental work is perhaps the least paid in the Arab world.

This is a general problem in most of the countries of the world except in matters connected with the research for nuclear and highly technological jobs. In Soviet Russia, the teacher and the professor is paid the highest or the next to the highest salaries.

Bureaucratic problems, too, stand in the way of the return home of big minds. Bureaucracy and red-tape procedures of promotion, seniority and remuneration are wide spread issues all over the world, even in the best developed countries. But bureaucracy in the East takes on new dimensions that add to its complexity and effect. It is the bureaucracy of clan, or creed, or influence.

Wherever you go in the Middle East, a successful employee is one who has managed to play skillfully with the threads of bureaucratic belongingness to a certain group within the staff or another. And if the same employee is no less skillful at changing the threads of belongingness as soon as the group hands over to another different

ment vertically cut off from one another — so that no common discussion of problems or no common lecturing is given with a view to bringing those departments horizontally close to one another — is one of the most grievous mistakes that our firms in the Arab world do often fall into.

Nevertheless, all the afore said obstacles can and will most probably be forgotten by the expatriate specialist if he finds in his native country a worthwhile national goal for which he is called upon to make costly sacrifices. The over-all dilemma in the Arab world is a lot more detrimental than each individual's private crisis.

What for should scholarly emigrants come back home if they find that home torn asunder by petty feuds, trodden upon by the boots of the aggressors and invaders and piecemealed by so many allegiances. What is home-comer most badly needs is to feel pride in a dignified, democratic freed and liberated homeland.

A real thinker needs to have something to live for, and even to die for, that is greater than financial reward or a temporary appreciation, which may soon be lost in the surging tide of indifference, disunity, hypocrisy and above all the licking of the heels of the intruders. Dreams of honour and security are a lot more precious than casual melting dreams of money hoarding.

An over-all pan-Arab political decision is needed to be taken to put an end to the decline and deterioration and perhaps the extinction of the Arab nation. Once a penetrating, long-term and decisive political decision is taken, economic, social and educational problems will find the proper way to be solved. If this occurs and is implemented, state schools and universities will be so improved as to defeat private schools that tend to split the school output into a hundred allegiances and to tempt our graduates to seek learning and employment abroad. Scholars and educationists will find purpose behind their research and tuition.

It is incomplete culture to believe that hard practical science divorced from a literary or a humanistic approach can lead to any permanent success. Humanities, like sociology, literature and psychology lend a wider scope to better relationships with other co-workers and a better understanding of their problems. Humanities too lead to the setting up of a democratic atmosphere. Without democratic debate with your colleagues and without mutual give and take, no open rapport among the members of staff so essentially necessary for the good development and fruitful production of any project, can become easy enough.

Again, to have the different departments of a big establish-

Memorandum

By Osama El-Sherif

Chips and bites

WHILE WORKING on this week's computer supplement I found that my whole understanding (or rather misunderstanding) of the computer world was wrong. For instance, I have discovered that computers, whether they are mini, micro or mainframe, are all stupid machines. They are the fastest obnoxious machines on earth. No human is both as fast or stupid. This I thought is all new to me. My previous information gave me the feeling that computers are intelligent, funny, creative and most of all independent of us — the humans who made them.

But I have to confess that my information on computers were not derived from reliable sources. Science fiction novels, TV programmes and Star Wars movies have all contributed to the image I used to have on computers. Now I know that I was wrong in my beliefs. I have found out that these machines have to be operated by humans. You have to talk to them. In their own binary language — in order to tell them what to do. You can't just buy a computer and ask it to provide you with any information you like. The system must have a pre-programmed software that is specialized in the area of your requirements whether it is in accounting, information analysis or even playing chess.

So when the newspaper bought its own micro computer I had the courage to enter that sacred room where the machine was lying and dare to touch and even communicate with it. There I sat watching the greenish screen putting numbers and

words before me. I chose an item on the menu and there the computer produced more figures and words that needed my responses. After a while I got fed up. Dealing with a computer is not as easy as sales representatives told me. I had to know a computer language like BASIC or FORTRAN in order to force the machine to do something.

For example, in order for the computer to be able to draw a rectangular shape on the screen I was supposed to feed it with eleven instructions or so, all of which had to come in a logical manner. It was like dealing with a child. The cursor had to go X times to the right, Y times to the left, Z times to the top and W times to bottom. Surely I could have done that rectangular in two minutes. The computer did it in .0001 second but only after 15 minutes of writing instructions and correcting them.

So what? It seems that I am not the kind of person to go deeply in the world of computers. I am not thrilled anymore to read that some computers have entered the age of nano-second. I feel more comfortable when I deal with a video game of some sort. There my intelligence is challenged by that of a computer. You can actually win if you want to and it doesn't matter how fast you or your electrical opponent are.

Now I spend some time playing chess with a small computer. Sometimes I win and many others it does. But that doesn't worry me because any time I feel bored, jealous or embarrassed I turn its switch off and that's that.



Should 'good citizens' learn English

IN THE last two issues of The Star, a two-part series of articles dealing with the question of foreign language teaching in our schools was published. The Star reporter interviewed several experts on the issue who voiced after conflicting views on such matters as introducing youngsters to English and French at an early age, and what influence would that have on their native language.

I was intrigued, however, by the headline the reporter (or the editor?) chose for the series. The headline read: "English, to teach or not to teach?" And since the latter part of the question (not to teach) was not dealt with, I decided to give it a shot myself. Can we afford not to teach our youngsters foreign languages, and, if we can, should we?

I would like to start by asserting that those who oppose foreign language teaching are motivated by good intentions ranging from concern over the fate of our native language to an attachment to local culture and fear of foreign dominance which can seep through language teaching. Those who are for teaching only Arabic are often very respected experts and scientists. They can even be found in the English departments in some of our Arab universities. Dr. Mohammad Moafi, of Ain Shams University — Cairo is a well-known expert on English literature in the Arab world.

I was fortunate enough to listen to his talk at Kuwait University several years ago during my study for the B.A. in English. Dr. Moafi was making a story case in favour of teaching English literature in Arabic.

While I would ever doubt academic integrity or the good intentions of those who want to give Arabic a greater role, I think that they stand to be reminded that it is possible to achieve both goals. Introducing our youngsters to foreign languages should not be at the expense of their attachment to their native tongues. We should at the same time seek a policy in our public schools by which the standard of foreign language education can be raised.

I maintain that our attitude towards the education of foreign languages need some readjustment. We do not teach our pupils English so that they will grow up to be "khwajas" — foreign imitators. We teach them English so that they will grow to be better Arabs. There is no denying that, for the time being at least, English is the major language of business, research and technology. We should go on working, however, to translate the major sciences into Arabic. But we will lose greatly if we allow time to go by until that job of translation is done. Learning English, or any other foreign language, should not intimidate us and hamper our efforts to partake in humanity's march towards unified sources of knowledge.

There should also be a distinction between an individual's willingness to learn a foreign and his cultural identity. One can learn all the foreign languages he can and still be true to his nation and cultural roots. So, in answer to the question of "not to teach?" which was raised by the Star reporter, I say no. We should teach our pupils foreign languages at the appropriate age. But we should at the same time make sure that the knowledge they gain in foreign languages is making them better citizens.

'1.1 billion people are unable to satisfy their basic needs', says ILO report

MODERN AGRICULTURAL techniques, fragmentation of landholdings and mechanisation have pushed tens of millions out of farming in the Third World over the past two decades. But few have been able to find work in the industrial sector, leaving many millions without the benefits of development after an unprecedented 20 years for world economic growth, according to the ILO World Labour Report.

In 1960, agriculture accounted for 72.4 per cent of the labour force of the developing countries. By 1980, only 59.1 per cent were still working on farms — a drop of 13.5 per cent. But employment in the industrial sector over the period rose only by 7.1 per cent, from 12.8 to 19.9 per cent.

ILO estimates show that about 1.1 billion people are unable to satisfy their basic needs — one person out of every four in the world. And most of these people live in the rural areas.

Growth not enough

The share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of developing countries declined from 31 to 17.3 per cent during the period 1960-1980, but the share of industries showed no balancing increase, rising by only 8.4 per cent.

However, "growth alone cannot solve rural poverty", the World Labour Report stresses. "For growth to trickle down to poorer groups, certain preconditions are necessary." One successful strategy, the report says, consisted of the transformation of tenurial conditions and of redistribution of land followed by technological and institutional innovations aimed at productivity increases. Expansion of primary education in rural areas and subsequent expansion of secondary and university education provided an abundance of highly educated workers.

This ambitious programme for speeding economic growth was initially based on labour-intensive industrialisation, focused on import substitution. This was later reversed towards export-oriented labour-intensive development. "That effort, which also depended on large foreign capital inflows, was successful as regards both growth and income distribution," the report says.

The experience of Brazil, a Latin American state, focused its development effort on the modern urban sector with exports seen as an immediate panacea. No initial redistribution of income and assets in the rural areas took place. Nor were human resources equally developed.

This has led to a substantial per capita growth rate but the benefits have been very unevenly spread among sectors, re-

gions, urban and rural locations, and among households. As a result, large differences in economic welfare among population groups still exist.

The World Labour Report spells out measures which could go a long way in

Governments should give attention to production techniques that maximise the use of relatively unskilled labour while at the same time producing goods that efficiently meet the needs of the poor, the report proposes. Many products that are



Mechanization has yet to reach: An Indonesian farmer engaged in farming

containing rural poverty in developing countries.

The advanced states should lay special emphasis in their aid programmes on rural development and in particular on assistance to the poor. There is also a need for rich countries to reduce protectionist barriers blocking Third World exports of primary products and manufactured goods, such as textiles, leather products and footwear.

But these international measures can be at best supplement the developing countries' own efforts to promote development, the report says. The main aim should be to pattern rural development so as to spread the benefits of growth to the poor and landless. This will require institutional changes to prevent land concentration and to ensure that new technologies are available and if possible used by all.

According to the report there should also be a concerted effort to promote more appropriate production technology in the Third World's modern sector. Government policies on industrial pricing and taxation may be crucial in this respect.

simpler and cost less than their present counterparts are the result of more labour-intensive processes, it notes. Thus, shifts in demand can raise employment levels and become self-reinforcing.

Neglected force

Despite this, the ILO report notes that small-scale industry remains relatively neglected in developing nations. This has been the more unfortunate because small industrial enterprises account for 50 to 90 per cent of total manufacturing employment (including part-time work) in a number of countries. The poor countries seem to feel they have to opt for one of two flawed development strategies for rural areas — radical or market oriented.

"Too often a radical approach to rural development is accompanied by excessive claims for self-reliance within the world economy, leading to over-protectionist industrial inefficiency and a low overall growth rate constrained by foreign exchange scarcity", the report says.

(World Labour Report/ILO)

Does Uganda need a psychiatrist?

By Richard Hall

LONDON (ONS) — In Paris last month international bankers praised Uganda's march towards economic recovery after the nine dark years of Idi Amin. Their two-day meeting, sponsored by the World Bank, forecast that the 'Pearl of Africa' — as Winston Churchill once called it — will receive at least \$430 million in financial aid during 1984.

But in Kampala, far from the serene atmosphere of Paris, this vote of confidence finds few echoes. The capital's half million people are uneasy after a new round of violent killings. The tension has also involved the small but crucially important expatriate community.

Three Swiss businessmen and a Briton working for the World Bank were shot dead in mid-January on the ill-famed road between Kampala and the Entebbe airport. The gunmen have not been caught, their motives remain a mystery. Three days after the killings, the Archbishop of Canterbury flew into Entebbe. He drove amid tight security up the 30-mile route that has seen so much random slaughter, past the thatched-roof villages and the

thick tropical forest where marauders can quickly elude any pursuit.

The day after the Archbishop, Dr. Robert Runcie, had come to Uganda, killers struck again. Thirty Africans, including seven children, were hacked to death in a village 25 miles south-west of Kampala. The attackers, dressed in uniforms and raincoats, had first fired their guns in the air to warn off anyone who might think of interfering with their deadly work.

Many in Uganda are starting to wonder whether the country will ever be rescued from its bloodlust. It was, after all, nearly six years ago that Amin was overthrown: yet the brutality is almost as bad as ever it was — so people frequently tell you in Kampala.

A claim that 100,000 Ugandans have been 'massacred' since 1980 was made by Paul Ssemogerere, the Opposition leader last month. He did not specify who was guilty, but called on Obote to seek reconciliation with the rebels.

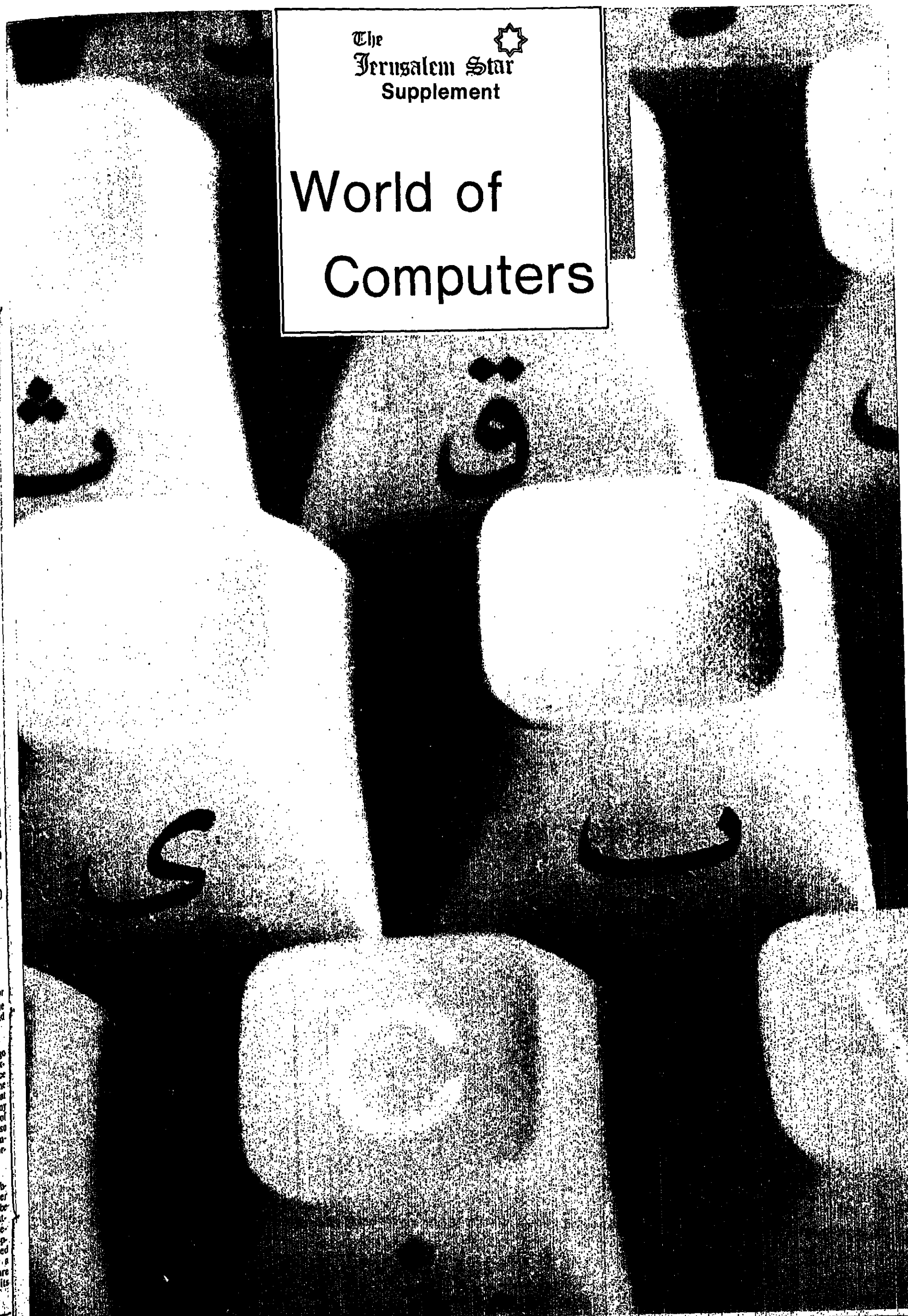
It is always the same. When hundreds of mutilated bodies are found on the outskirts of Kampala, when burnt human re-

mains are stumbled over in the forests or along the shores of Lake Victoria, the killers have vanished. Who did it, and why? There are never any explanations.

In many ways, Uganda is like the Congo (now Zaire) as it was in the middle Sixties. There the thin veneer of confidence cracked up, anarchy fed on anarchy, the 'law of the jungle' took over. Looking at Zaire today, under the capricious tyranny of President Mobutu, the well-wishers of Uganda — so beautiful and potentially so wealthy — must wonder if it can, in contrast, struggle back to peace and good order.

Many remedies are possible: most obviously, the soldiers should get better wages, more regularly, and not merely be appeased with generous rations of cut-price beer; the Government should genuinely seek reconciliation with its opponents; some cynics have even suggested that the United Nations could supply a large team of psychiatrists, to help cure the country of its bloodlust and restore its mental health.

World of Computers



Jordan catches on to computer advantages

By Ersilia Moreno
Special to the Star

COMPUTERS are by now a familiar concept in Jordan and around the world. But this country has had a relatively slow start in picking up on the electronic marvels, even though they were introduced here 20 years ago.

The first computer to arrive in Jordan was purchased by the Cairo Amman Bank in the early 1960s. But it wasn't until 1977 that the rest of the business community realised the advantages in terms of speed, efficiency and accuracy that the computer could offer. And then, along with the economic boom between the years 1977 and 1982, came a big demand for computerization.

Banking moved ahead, with Petra Bank as the leader. This bank put computers into banking because it put more reliance on them than machines anyone had yet done. The computer boom reached its peak in 1982. But since then, the market has slumped

along with the general economic recession.

About 200 computer systems (not including personal computers) now exist in both the private and public sectors. The business community is learning more every day about the magic machine.

Two different types of computers are in use in Jordan: the micro-computer, otherwise known as the personal or home computer; and the mini-computer, which serves the business market best. Famous names in the micro-computer world include Apple, Casio and Radio Shack. Prices for these machines in Jordan range from JD 1,000 to JD 5,000.

Mini-computer manufacturers include Wang, Digital (DEC) and NCR, along with many others. NCR was the first computer company to have an agent in Jordan, but Wang has become very popular; with a comparable sales record.

All companies carry different model lines, with each

being able to handle different functions. All the major firms have also gone into the micro-computer market as well.

Mini-computer prices range from JD 10,000 to JD 80,000. Many businesses have started out with the micro, but have switched to the mini because the former usually cannot handle the workload, and cannot accommodate more advanced functions. One businessman went through three micros before he admitted to himself that the substantially more expensive mini was the only computer that could handle the needs of his business.

If that makes you start shaking your head in despair, remember that after purchasing the hardware (the computer itself) you must now invest even more money in the software or programmes.

A programme can be either packaged or tailored, and here is where the customer must beware. Packaged programmes are reliable,

A BOOMING BUSINESS

each computer model offers its own programme systems, at prices ranging from JD 100 - 1,000.

But these systems do not always satisfy the customer's needs, for three basic reasons: First, there are none available in Arabic; second, there is no customer satisfaction guarantee, and third, if the customer should desire to modify the programme he must go out and hire someone to do it, which requires writing a new programme.

This is why tailored programming is best — but be very careful. When hiring a person or firm to programme your computer, be absolutely sure they are experts. Programming a computer system is specialised work, and a university degree in computer science is necessary, especially for the more complicated programmes.

Most of those who attempt the programming field are non-computer specialists. Systems must be properly designed; otherwise programme failure or breakdown is inevitable. This has happened to many businesses.

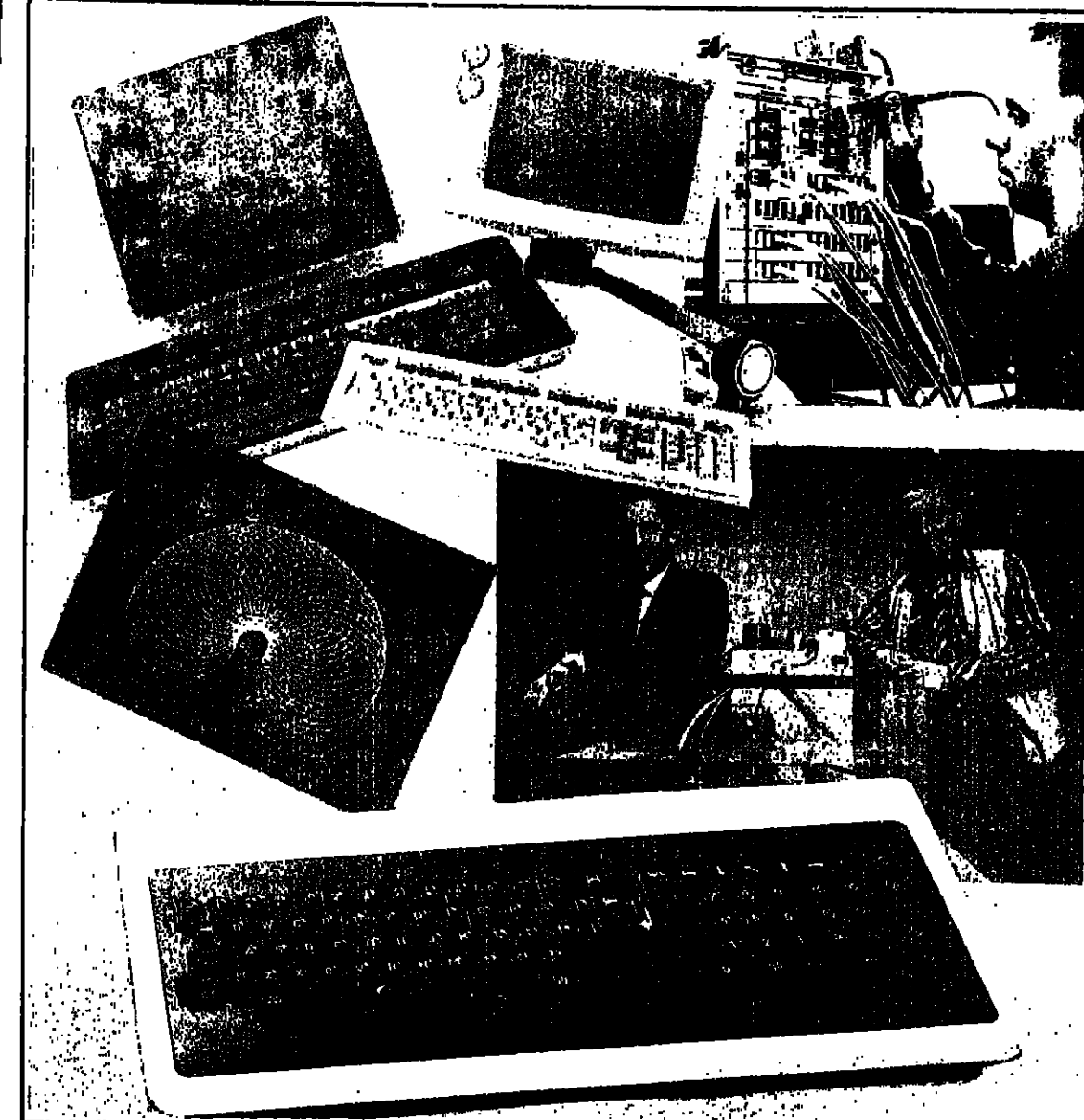
Some tailored programmes take minutes before programme execution begins; and specialists say that if a system takes more than seven

seconds to begin execution it has not been programmed properly. The programme also ought to be a "customer friendly system" — that is, the language should not be so complex that the customer is not able to understand it.

Shop around and look for a specialist. Money unfortunately always seems to influence our buying decisions, but the most expensive is not necessarily the best; nor is the cheapest the best bargain.

The most popular programme systems for the business world are: accounting, inventory control, shareholding information, sales, purchasing, promissory note (credit), and payroll-personnel systems. Each programme has a different price, but the median price for the tailored ones is about JD 3,000.

Specialized systems are also available for the insurance, banking, and exchange businesses. These are called systems because they include several different programmes — and that means big money. An insurance system will probably cost JD 13,000; an exchange system will be about JD 20,000 and a banking system will cost anywhere between JD 30,000 and JD 40,000.



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Made in Germany

— another way of describing quality and advanced technology:

TA TRIUMPH-ADLER, an international name of office and information technology.

Premiere of the keyboard computer from Triumph-Adler

Nuremberg — The new alphabetic PC keyboard computer from Triumph-Adler (TA) is the perfect example of a small, very versatile microcomputer.

This powerful and expandable yet compact system is being presented to the public at the 1983 Hannover Fair. This keyboard computer can be used professionally in the office but is also ideal for the home with, for example, educational programs for students.

Exceptional qualities that make the new alphabetic keyboard computer so attractive include:

- especially large internal memory with 64 KB RAM and 32 KB ROM
- completely CP/M capability. This operating system can be used in connection with external disk storage without extra hardware requirements.
- the basic keyboard computer is equipped with many interfaces: V 24 and parallel interfaces, RGB for colour monitors

or (via modular) for colour televisions, BAS for industry monitors and the "Kansas City" interface for cassette recorders in order to store data and programs on standard cassettes.

- a professional, flat DIN keyboard and separate number keyboard
- micro-processor BASIC interpreter with extensive TA-specific changes
- minidiskette drive with 320 KB storage capacity. In the fall of 1983, this will be extended to 2 minidiskette drives
- variable display formats (80 x 24, 80 x 16, 40 x 24 and 40 x 16 characters) that are defined by the software
- high-resolution character format (8 x 12 point matrix).

So-called PROM cassettes serve as single program carriers. They are loaded on the top of the device and make user programs — up to 16 KB — readily available.

New

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alphabetic P4 and DRH 80 printer. The P4 is equipped with a modular keyboard in accordance with DIN standard 2137, and its central unit provides 64 K user memory. It can also be equipped, if required, with the 8088 16-bit processor and 128 K memory.

alphabetic P3 with 64 K working memory. Can also be equipped with the 8088 16-bit processor and 128 K bytes memory. The diskette drives are integrated in the central unit, each providing 790 K bytes user storage; the DRH 250 matrix printer is also standard.

alphabetic P2U with two drives of 320 K bytes each, a DIN 2137 keyboard, and 64 K user memory — can be inserted in pre-prepared slots, for example real-time clock and IEC bus parallel interface in Europe card format.

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- Construction and design engineering
- Operations research
- Many other operations

Characteristics of the "Falcon" computer

- Computer 8086 with memory, capacity 128 kilobites that could be expanded to 896 kilobites
- Two devices to rotate soft cylinders, storage capacity of about 2 million bites
- screen - 12" or 30 cm
- advanced operating system CBM 86, or system connector CBM, multi-purpose
- switch panel, 96 switches from which 26 are used for operations
- soft cylinder rotating device could be changed to "Winchester" solid type with a storage capacity of 5, 10, 15 or 20 million bites
- operated in both English and Arabic. Operators of the 2010 may expand the "Falcon" capability to numerous stations for various uses. As a maximum 8 stations connected with the main computer, and each one is capable of operating in English and Arabic.



The "Falcon" 2030 comprises a memory with 256 kilobite capacity, that might be expanded to 896 kilobites, in addition to a soft storage cylinder or solid cylinder with a capacity of 10 million bites.

General Agents in Jordan:

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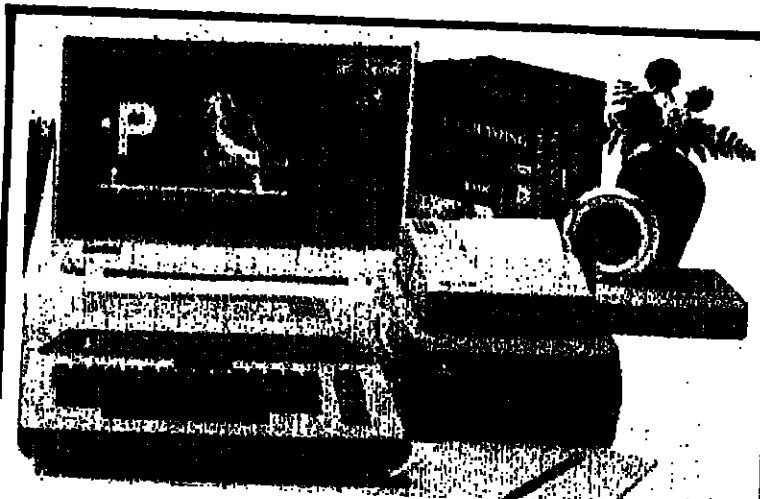
Are you considering computerising?

Buying and installing a computer for your business may improve efficiency and profits — but only if you do it carefully. It's not just a matter of a quick visit to the shop and picking the best-priced model, as this article prepared especially for Middle East businessmen makes clear. It starts with the first question most of them will ask ...

Why get a computer?

BEFORE plunging into detailed study, write a report defining your aims and expectations. Do you want a computer to improve clerical or-

ganization? To control your accounting better? To save costs? To have business data at your fingertips? Or just because every other business in the city is getting one?



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A BIT OF ADVICE

Next, you should undertake a feasibility study which should cover the following:

1. Determine the critical areas in your business.
2. Analyse these applications, looking for details such as information flow, documents, files, volumes, time schedules, personnel, equipment, supplies and costs.
3. Describe the improvements that are desired. Where possible, quantify the objectives.
4. Draw together overall recommendations of what can be done to accomplish the objectives, and the estimated cost (in terms of staff, time and money).

Before continuing, it should be appreciated that a good feasibility study should be the job of a consultancy, not your own business. Why? Because consultants will have more experience in systems analysis, can investigate objectively, dedicate the necessary time, and make recommendations based on experience in the computer field.

But beware — some so-called consultants are merely ex-DP staff trying to go-it-alone but lacking wide experience. Others are far from impartial, making recommendations highly favourable to certain computer hardware agents or "software houses" in which they have a stake. Therefore it is crucial to choose a consultancy with a history of impartiality and experience in different computer environments.

What sort of computer?

The feasibility study's recommendation will probably be one of the following:

- a. Improve existing organization and methods without a computer.

- b. Use a computer bureau service.

- c. Install a connection to a computer bureau that leases "computer time" (called time-sharing) — unusual in the Middle East to date).

- d. Purchase or lease rent a computer.

If the final one is the case, the study should end by drawing up "specifications for tender" to send to computer hardware agents and software suppliers.

Hardware requirements should cover main memory size, data preparation and entry equipment, backing storage equipment and capacity, enquiry terminals, printer equipment and speeds. Bigger systems may need key-to-disk (key-to-tape) equipment, microfilm, graphics equipment, etc. In the Middle East display terminals and a printer supporting Arabic may be required. Back-up equipment should also be specified if necessary.

Software requirements fall into two categories. The first is system software such as the computer operating system, utilities and compiler languages. Special note should be made in the specification if there are needs for form-handling software, a database management system (DBMS), report-generator/inquiry language, programme development aids (such as "4th-generation languages"), word processing, security-of-access protection, etc. In the Middle East, software to handle Arabic for data entry, text editing and word processing may be required.

The second software category is applications for your business. The basic systems analysis undertaken in the study serves as specifications for these.

Which computer?

The feasibility study should give a good idea of the time, effort and costs involved in computerisation. Assuming management agrees in principle to the proposals, the next step is to send an invitation to tender to a variety of hardware agents and software suppliers. Their responses will be proposals, from which a technical and financial evaluation and decision to buy ahead can be made.

Concerning Hardware:

Is the main memory sufficient for the multi-jobbing envisaged? Or for additional peripheral equipment?

Is the backing storage capacity sufficient for all the applications? Is there flexibility in the backing storage? For instance, how will back-up security copies be taken? If diskettes ("floppy discs") are proposed, will the support indexed-sequential files, and will they involve a lot of operation changeovers?

Do the display terminals have a good design and reputation? Are they easy to use?

Are the printer(s) fast enough? What are they like for maintenance and reliability (a printer can be the most vulnerable part of a computer system)? What is the type-script like? If Arabic is included, what does it look like — reasonable, or only just legible? Printed out-put is the image given of the computer inside and outside the company, and it is important that it looks good.

Does the equipment require a special environment (air-conditioning, etc.)? Are there any special features for recovery from power failures? What reputation does the equipment have for reliability?

What sort of maintenance support is offered by the agents (are they very local, what hours are they available, and so on)? How much preventive maintenance is included? What is their maintenance reputation like? Are there other agencies willing to perform maintenance if you need them? Is there good documentation on the equipment?

Are there other manufacturers who make compatible equipment (if you want to expand) — or will you be committed to the one source of supply?

In the event of your having to expand the system, is it easy, or are you at the upper limit of the hardware or software capabilities?

Is the hardware agent really experienced in the equipment proposed, or are you at the guinea-pig for a new equipment line? How many similar installations does he support?

Continued on page 2

What do all those big words mean?

By Ivan Berger

IN THEORY, computers can do anything that involves manipulating symbols. And in fact, since symbols are so various — words, numbers, graphic images or control commands for external devices — computers can do nearly anything. All you have to do is find one that can do what you want in the way you want it done.

Left to its own devices, though, a computer cannot do a thing — not even notice someone's typing on its keyboard, let alone comprehend what's being typed. What turns it from an idiot blob of silicon into a willing servant with an illusory air of intelligence is software — the programmes of instruction that tell the hardware of the physical computer system what to do.

Whatever you want, a computer can, theoretically, be

programmed to do. The first trick is to find the right programme; the second is to find a computer system that programme can run on. No computer can run every programme on the market; no programme is available for all computers. There's just too much difference in the details of computer anatomy.

But let's skip those details for the moment and stick with the applications. The odds are that you'll have more than one in mind. For many people, in fact, a combination of purposes leads them to a home computer, rather than any single, overriding one. For others, the one application that led them to buy a system is soon surrounded by a cluster of other uses, happily discovered later.

You don't have to be a writer to benefit from a computer of course. Lawyers use them to draft contracts, offices for their correspondence, students to write papers and ordinary folks for writing letters. "I've never been so close to my far-flung family," said one participant in a recent seminar held by Kaypro, maker of a portable computer.

My next uses are all business again — keeping track of my accounts receivable and of the long-distance phone num-

bers I call. Using a programme called a data base, I can sort my phone list both by name (for a personalized phone directory) or by number (for ease in checking my long-distance bills).

Next in my scheme of things comes writing my own programmes. It isn't that I have to do this — programmes are available commercially for just about every serious application — but it's too much fun to resist. By now, hundreds of thousands have discovered that four hours of programming the solution to a problem can be far more fun than an hour and half spent solving it by hand, and you can reuse the programme.

Families with members under 21 are especially likely to buy home computers and to benefit from them. Kids love the games, and they learn a lot — not just from the educational programmes written for school subjects, but from the act of learning how to programme for themselves. And, unlike most toys, the grownups can get solid use from that computer if the kids don't like it after all.

In computers, as in cars, one man's options are another's standard equipment: the amount of memory, the floppy-disk drives and other types of mass storage, a video

display screen, the number and type of input/output ports for connection to external equipment and the equipment to which those ports can be connected.

The basic example of this is memory. When I first got into home computing, it was considered a big deal to have a system with "4K bytes" (one K = 1,024) of memory — sufficient to hold 4,096 characters, or brief instructions. Now a 4K system is considered small potatoes, with 48K to 64K considered

computer. It also holds the results of the programmes actions on that data.

The more RAM a computer has, the more data — words, numbers, images — and the more elaborately written programmes it can hold. Elaborate programmes aren't necessarily complex to use; more and more of that elaboration, these days, goes into simplifying life for the user by making the programme and computer take care of things the user once had to do for himself.

THE LATEST ADVANCES

standard for serious applications, and some machines, most notably the IBM PC, offer 128K or more. And memory is so important that computer manufacturers often place more stress in their ads on it than on any other single specification.

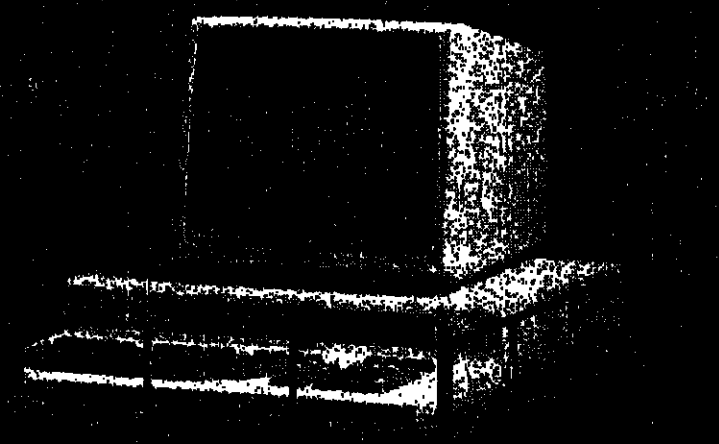
When an ad calls a computer a 48K or 64K machine, it's referring to a type of memory called RAM. That stands for Random-Access Memory — memory whose contents can be changed at will. That memory is used to hold programmes you're using temporarily (to be replaced by other programmes when required) and to hold the data you type into the

When you shut off a computer, though, its RAM forgets everything, totally scrambling its contents into random 1's and 0's. So most computers also contain Read-Only Memory, or ROM, whose contents are fixed more or less forever. In some computers ROM holds only a few short programmes — enough to tell the computer how to read its keyboard, light up its screen and load in the programme you want from a mass-storage cassette or disk. In other computers ROM also holds an interpreter for a computer language (usually BASIC), which lets you write programmes.

Continued on page 3

Are you the QX-10 that undertakes financial modelling, stock control, word processing, information analysis, book-keeping...?

"I am"



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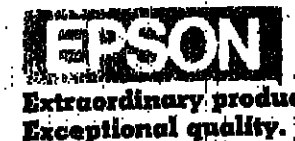
Installation of the QX-10 can be carried out with the minimum of interruption, and with its easily understandable keyboard, it is simplicity itself to operate.

Having such a diverse range of software packages available such as database from Pearl and office productivity and accountancy from Peachtree with CP/M and multifont BASIC as standard, the QX-10 can supply all the answers whatever your business.

Just look at what's on offer: a big memory — 192k upgradable to 256k RAM and all the graphics you'll ever need — and high resolution graphics at that.

The ability to communicate easily with other machines, including our own HX-20 and the advantage of using our fine range of printers, make the QX-10 a totally versatile system at a price you'll find impossible to equal.

If you're looking at micros, look at the QX-10. The system with all the answers.



Extraordinary product. Exceptional quality.

Epson's portable could be the shape of things to come



Epson's portable computer, the HX-20, is the shape of things to come. Within a few years portable machines will capture at least 40 percent of the micro-computer market, say the experts.

HX-20 includes a built-in printer, an LCD screen and a full-size typewriter keyboard, but weighs under four pounds. The use of CMOS circuitry allows 50 hours battery operation from built-in NiCad batteries which can be recharged overnight. Programmes and data can be retained in RAM when the power is switched off.

The liquid-crystal display gives four lines of 20 characters or 120 by 32 dot graphics. It can act as a window on a larger screen 255 characters wide. Like the Amber 2400, which has the same Epson mechanism, the

dot-matrix printer uses an inked ribbon to give 24 columns on plain paper.

The 32K ROM containing the operating system and Microsoft Basic can be expanded to 64K, while another 16K RAM can be added to the 16K present on board. The compartment to the right of the screen can take a micro-cassette drive or ROM and RAM cartridges.

RS-232 C and serial interfaces provide for connections to a Modem, disc drive and larger printers. Other features include a clock-calendar with an alarm and a four-octave sound generator.



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Continued on page 2

A thousand and one ways computers can help you

By Ersilia Moreno

DESPITE ALL the rapid advances that have been made recently, and despite the inroads they have made into almost all aspects of daily life, few people around the world have any idea of what computers really are. In the early days of their introduction to Jordan, one company bought a computer of the same colour as the demonstration model — because they thought it wouldn't work properly otherwise! Despite this precaution, however, it turned out that the programming was incorrect, and the

firm had no one to operate it properly. They therefore assumed the machine was no use, and gave it away.

What can a computer do for a business? The short answer is that it saves time, money and narrows the margin of error. If a businessman requires 12 accountants on his payroll he may be able to cut this in half. Six accountants could handle the more intricate, sophisticated work and leave the computer to handle the tedious chores the other six would do.

A computer can be programmed to show graphs, for

instance on product or price trend analysis in the current and past markets. These graphs could be put on paper to be brought to a board meeting, while the computer stores them in its memory for future use.

It can also help to keep inventory under control. It may eventually help to maximise profits by showing the proprietor exactly which stock moves and which is dead. He'll know what he purchased and when. If his business relies on sales, the computer can handle all the invoicing on sales agreements.

If the company is a public shareholding one, the computer can store information about shareholder buying and selling records and the dividends they earn. It will also

be able to keep records about daily transactions.

For a company that relies on a credit system the computer can follow up on the accounts. It may even print out the bills with amounts to the customer's credit and the balance he owes.

In a large company with hundreds of employees, the computer will be able to handle the payroll and personnel records. Special sheets of cheques can be fed into the computer to print out the employees' salaries. With this system, employee files can be kept truly confidential

because code words are used to call up data.

These are just a few examples. Basically, the computer can be taught to do anything you want it to do. All that is necessary is a programme and someone to operate it. Not everyone can programme, but just about anyone can operate the machine.

Of course, all of these jobs can be done by human employees if you don't have a computer. But its introduction can mean a quantum leap in terms of efficiency and accuracy — and, therefore, of profits.



Do you think we could computerise the whole business?

Get a consultant to study your needs

Continued from page 4

And about software

Does the machine support multi-jobbing (running two or more programmes simultaneously)? A single-jobbing machine is a terrible operational restriction.

What is the operating system like? Does it have a good reputation for efficiency and ease of use? Is there a job-control language? Does it have built-in security features, both for security against unauthorised access and for recovery from mishaps? Will the system be 'degraded' by expansion (e.g. additional display terminals)?

What utilities and packages does the manufacturer include in the basic price? Are they easy to use? Is the documentation sufficient and clear?

How much memory does the operating system occupy? How much backing storage does all the system software occupy?

What support does the agent undertake to provide after installation of the system?

For the applications software, what approach is to be used: is it an original design based on your needs, or is it a standard package being 'bent' to fit you? A previously-used system has the advantage of prior testing, but may impose restrictions in your requirements.

Who are the software writers? You should have good references to their experience. Do they employ structured systems-design techniques? What programme languages are being proposed? Are structured-programme standards adhered to? What documentation is guaranteed? What time-scale is proposed for developing and implementing the software?

What support is offered by the software suppliers a) during implementation and b) afterwards? Will you have full rights on the software to amend it as you wish? Can you use the software in work

for other companies? Your consultant will help you answer these questions, and will propose other points.

The go-ahead

Once you have satisfied yourself on the best computer system (hardware and software) available, and financial approval is given, contract(s) must be drawn up. Here a good lawyer should be used, preferably one with experience in data processing contracts. Every relevant point should be included in the contract(s) — including cancellation conditions. One book lists 156 possible clauses for inclusion.

After the agreement, there will be a delay in delivery of equipment. Delays on mini-computers are particularly long — perhaps 12 months. Use this time to get clerical systems within the company well organised and ensure data is available and up-to-date.

There need be no delay, though, in application software design (and even programming may be done on a compatible machine). At this stage, it is important to liaise very closely with the system designers and periodically check that their work matches up to your requirements and follows company principles. Both internal and external auditors should enter into discussions.

Also ensure that any designed system fully covers the work you expect it to do. There is nothing worse than a computer system that tackles the main tasks, but leaves awkward and tiresome jobs to be performed manually.

Once a detailed application design is complete and agreed upon, you should collect data in a form suitable for entry on the computer. It may even be possible to enter data on some loaned equipment prior to delivery of the complete system. The mistake many businesses make is not to have data available by the time of implementation — then there is a major delay while collection, entering and correction of data is done.

Another important task is to educate and prepare your

staff in the use of computers (this process should continue during and after implementation of systems). The main cause of failure of computer systems is when staff are alienated — they either accept the system grudgingly or actively fight it.

This can especially happen when an employee feels his or her job is going to be markedly changed or lost altogether (e.g. a secretary becoming a data entry clerk, or a storeman allowing the computer to control stock levels and re-orders). Sometimes the threat is imagined to be worse than it truly is; other times the threat is real, and management must deal with the problem.

At installation time, keep track of everything that the agents or distributors are doing, both with the hardware and software. Don't sign anything implying the installation is complete, until you have had a few weeks to try it out. Your contract should allow you to withhold payments until the system is working satisfactorily, which will put pressure on the suppliers to iron out difficulties.

The order and timing of implementing applications can only be decided by your management. But the first application is the one that gives the computer its reputation, so you must ensure it works well. The guideline here is to choose an application that is straightforward but not superfluous — to get your staff helpfully involved, there must be obvious advantages from it.

Before 'going live', there are two vital traps to avoid. First, don't implement with unsatisfactory data. Check the data before, during and after entry on the computer. The old rule still applies: garbage in, garbage out — and you will be laughed at.

Second, don't implement with unsatisfactory programmes. Give the software some

test data and check it yourself.

Final Advice

DON'T expect computerisation to be easy. DO devote time and management to the whole process.

DO involve all your staff in the planning process.

DON'T expect computerisation to be quick. You may have to wait for hardware and software. You may have to re-organize or even establish clerical procedures before it is possible to computerise.

DON'T opt for the cheapest system available. DO pay a lot of attention to the correct choice — you may have to live with the decision for decades. Put special emphasis on the software — in the long run, good software is more important than good hardware.

DON'T try to implement all applications at once — take one at a time and learn from your mistakes.

DON'T expect a system to function immediately — there will be 'bugs' needing correction, even late design changes. Some applications need a long time to build up data before they can work well.

DON'T expect miracle cost savings or sales improvement, at least in the short-run. On the contrary, initially you may be pouring a lot of time and money into establishing a computer; and DON'T neglect staffing and running costs. A computer's advantages usually are long-term.

DO be bold. The 'information revolution' is upon us, and far sighted businesses are involved in it.

Lastly, during the delay in hardware delivery and software implementation, keep an eye on the market (hardware and software). New products may become available that are worth considering.

(From Shafir Group News)

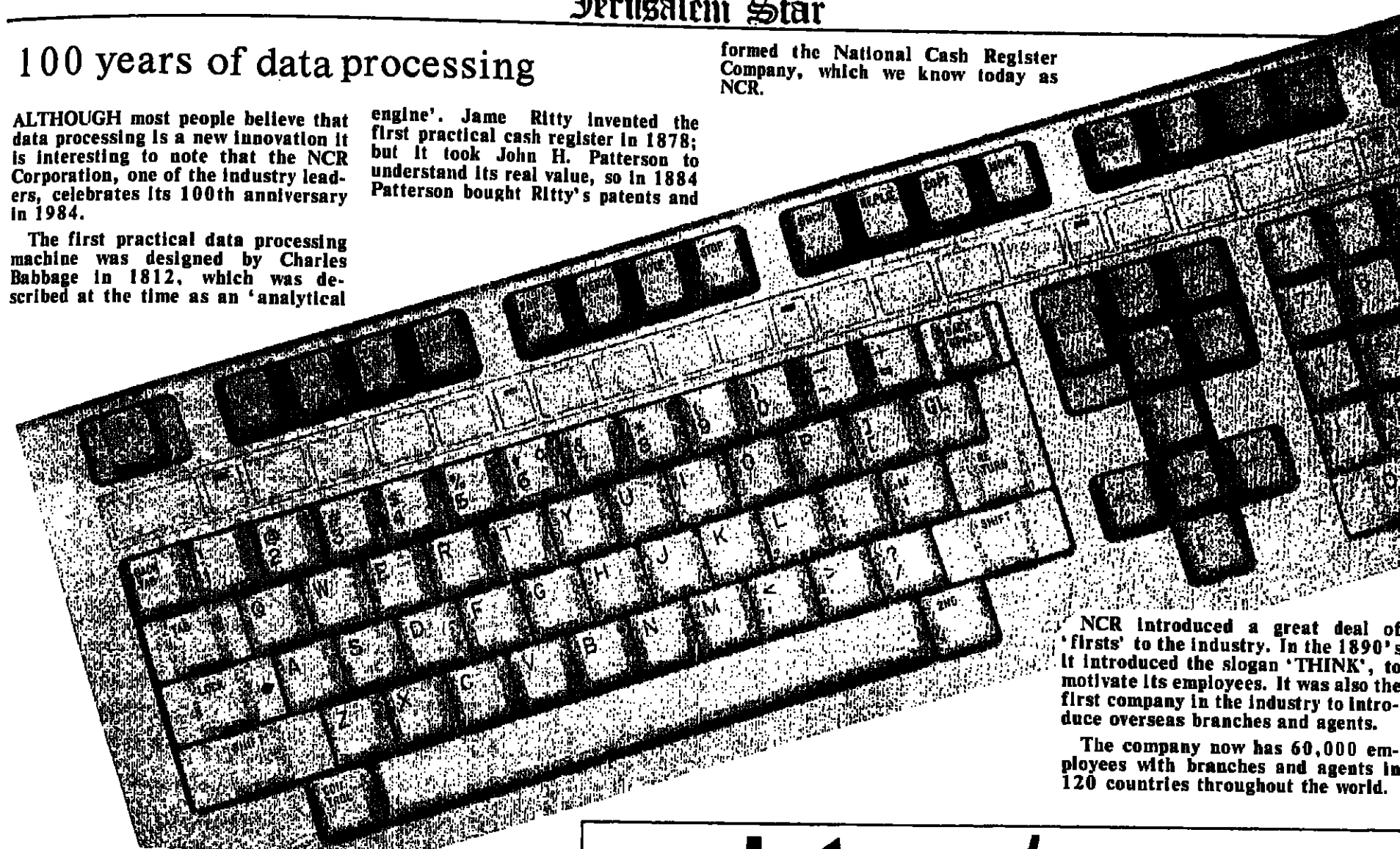
100 years of data processing

ALTHOUGH most people believe that data processing is a new innovation it is interesting to note that the NCR Corporation, one of the industry leaders, celebrates its 100th anniversary in 1984.

The first practical data processing machine was designed by Charles Babbage in 1812, which was described at the time as an 'analytical

engine'. James Ritty invented the first practical cash register in 1878; but it took John H. Patterson to understand its real value, so in 1884 Patterson bought Ritty's patents and

formed the National Cash Register Company, which we know today as NCR.



NCR introduced a great deal of 'firsts' to the industry. In the 1890's it introduced the slogan 'THINK', to motivate its employees. It was also the first company in the industry to introduce overseas branches and agents.

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REFCO

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Hardware, RAMs and all that

Continued from page 5

Mass storage is an extension of memory. It's needed because no computer has enough memory to simultaneously hold all the programmes and data a user might occasionally need, and because retyping them in from the keyboard when they're needed again would waste endless hours — not just in typing, but in finding the typing errors that keep the programme from running properly. Finally, it's needed because RAM information must be safely stored elsewhere before the computer is turned off.

Most personal computers store this information on ordinary cassette tapes or on floppy disks of tape-like magnetic material. Both tape and disk hold information even when the computer is off, just as audiocassette recordings retain their contents when your hi-fi system isn't running. Each can also hold more information than most computers have room for in their memory: if one disk or tape fills up, or doesn't have the programme or data file you want, you can just take it out and load another one.

Hard disks are also growing popular. These disks are sealed system — in effect, small machines — that can-

THE LATEST ADVANCES

not (except on a few new systems) be removed and interchanged as floppies can. This is not too bad a limitation, though, because hard disks hold much more than floppies do (generally from 5 to 20 million bytes versus 75K to 500K or so for floppies) and give faster access to it. But even these disks fill up, and when one fills you usually cannot replace it with a blank one. So computers with hard disks need floppies, too: to hold backup copies of the information on the hard disk, lest it accidentally be erased or the hard-disk drive go out of order; to hold rarely used programmes and data; and as a means of loading in new programmes purchased on floppy disks.

The keyboard and screen are the two basic types of input and output found in virtually all personal computer systems. Keyboards are rarely optional, but types of keyboard vary.

Computer keyboards of whatever type usually have extra keys not found on typewriters. The more of these the merrier, as they speed your operation of the computer.

While the keyboard is usually built in, the video display screen often isn't. The lowest-priced systems (especially the colour ones) hook up to ordinary TV sets. Some, such as the Apples and IBM PC, can also connect to video monitors (screens that have direct video-to-video inputs, rather than having their video signals first placed on a TV channel, then converted back to video by the TV set's tuner), which allows sharper, crisper, more detailed displays.

While the keyboard and screen are part of virtually all personal computer systems, there's frequently a need to attach peripheral devices, such as a modem, for telephone communication with other computers, or a printer.

Of the two, printers are more popular and, for most, more useful. Most serious applications absolutely require one. It would be useless, for example, for me to write this article on my computer if no one could read it without stepping up to the screen.

Science Digest



Inventor Seymour Cray, right, and colleague pose with Cray 2 as it sits in a tank of liquid coolant

Superbrain—

One billion operations per second is the power of the fastest computer

THE MOST powerful computer in the world does not sit on an office floor or on top of a desk. It operates inside a glass aquarium. It is immersed in liquid fluorocarbon like brain bathed by cerebrospinal fluid. Known as the Cray 2, after its American designer Seymour Cray, it will be the world's fastest supercomputer when it becomes commercially available next year. In the battle to extend the limits of computing power, Seymour Cray has won again. For the past two decades, he has, almost alone, developed each new generation of supercomputers, the powerful machines that have helped propel the United States to superiority in many areas of science and technology. So proficient are supercomputers at solving complex problems, that some scientists have dubbed them "Deep Thought." The present battle to extend the limits of computing power is a brutal competition between the United States and Japan. At stake is supremacy in scientific research as well as leadership in the multibillion-dollar computer industry. "In a wide range of disciplines, progress depends on the size and speed of supercomputers available to researchers. Large computers have become the dominant tool of research in many fields," says William Ballhaus, the director of aeronautics at the NASA-Ames Research Centre.

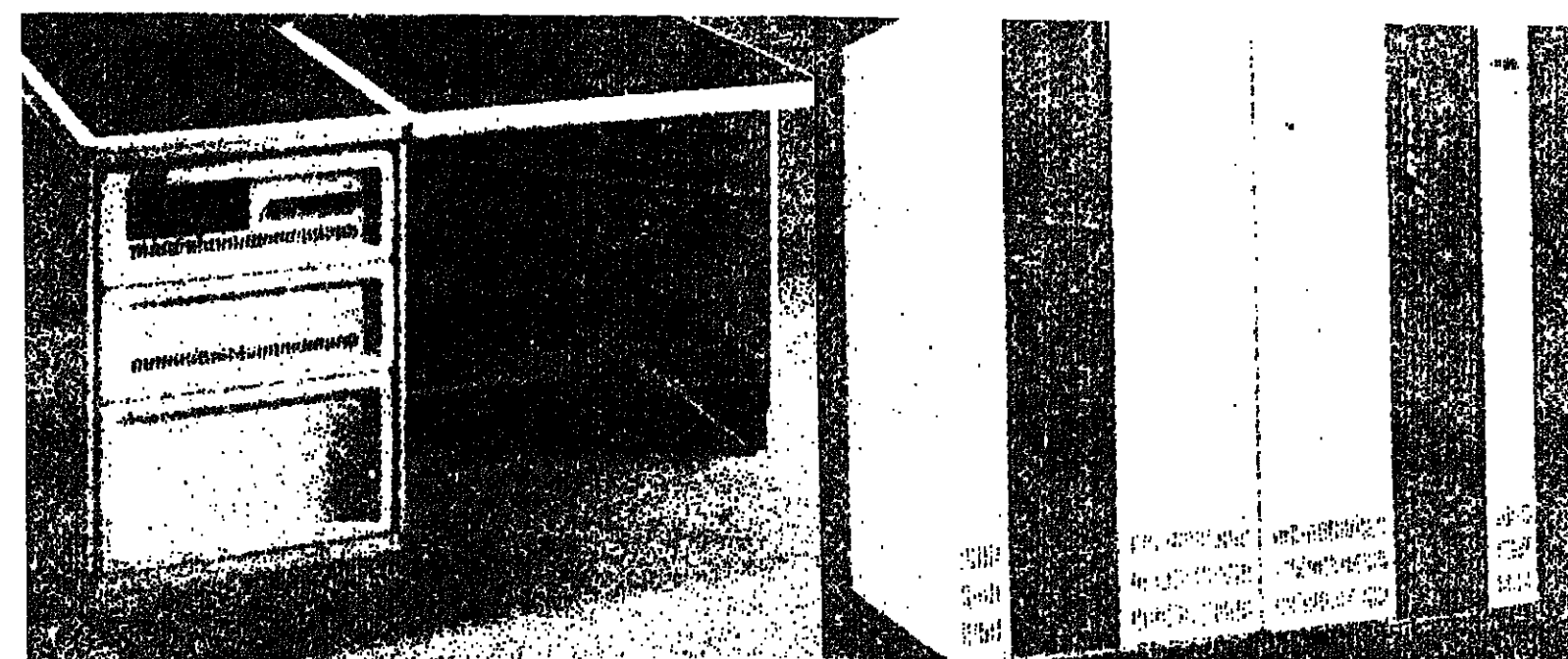
To be called a supercomputer — and only 60-odd computers in the world qualify for that designation — a machine must perform more than 20 million computations per second. The fastest supercomputers — selling for a heady \$10 million to \$15 million each — operate at about 160 million operations per second, compared with only thousands of operations per second for most personal computers.

A magician with computer circuitry, Cray employs many tricks to increase the speed of his machines. Continually shrinking his computers into smaller and smaller packages, he increases speed by reducing the distance electronic signals must travel. The Cray 2 is a triumph of miniaturization. Its central processing unit is only 26 inches high and 8 inches long, compared with the 9-foot length of its predecessor. No wire in the new computer will be longer than 16 inches, compared with 4 feet in the Cray 1.

Designing the Cray 2 was agonizing work. A loner who likes to work by himself with a pad and a desk-top computer, Cray spent every day for a number of years in his cottage on Lake Wissota in western Wisconsin. During much of that time, he struggled with the problem of how to dissipate the intense heat generated by electrical current in the new, denser circuitry.

The solution he had used in Cray 1 — circulating Freon through cooling channels in the machine — did not work in the newer model. "You don't know you are going down the wrong road on a design until you have invested six months to a year in it," he once said. "I had about three of those false starts on the Cray 2." Finally, he immersed the computer in a bath of fluorocarbon — and it worked. With its temperature balance carefully maintained, the Cray 2 can function at speeds of more than one billion operations per second.

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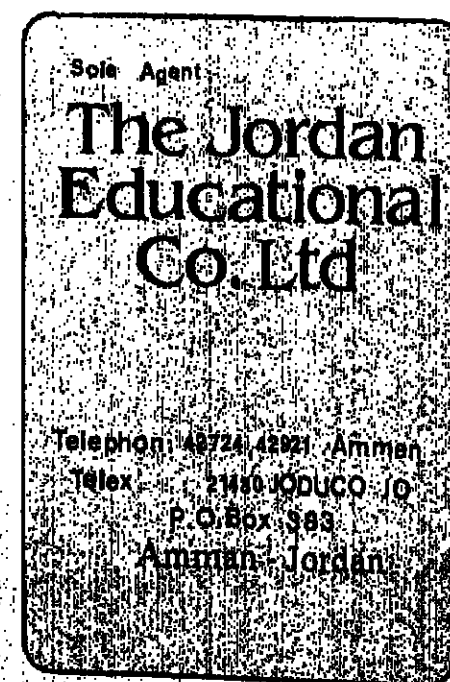
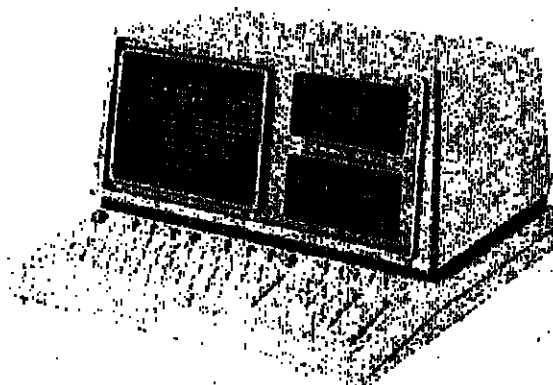
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Drawing with the help of a 'Turtle'

TURTLES ARE invading the classrooms of America. On computer screens across the nation, they're painlessly teaching kids geometry and programming skills.

The "Turtle" is a small triangular shape that glows on the screen and, like an arrowhead, can be aimed in any

direction. The kids converse with the Turtle in a popular computer language, LOGO, which is far less complicated to use than other computer languages.

For example, children can draw a straight or curved line with ease. To begin, they give a simple LOGO command: FORWARD 1. The Turtle moves one tiny step in the direction it's headed and etches a tiny line. FORWARD 100 will send the Turtle zipping across the screen, forming a much longer straight line.

To change the Turtle's heading, the command of RIGHT or LEFT must be given and followed by a number designating the angle of pivot. Thus, to draw a square, a child need only give these commands: FORWARD 100, RIGHT 90, FORWARD 100, RIGHT 90, FORWARD 100, RIGHT 90, FORWARD 100.

The child can then create a new command: SQUARE and move the entire square around using the Turtle. Combining the SQUARE command with a similar one, TRIANGLE, the programmer can build a house (a triangle atop a square).

Children quickly proceed to drawing more complex figures such as circles and even flowers.

Their process of experimenting, making mistakes and finally figuring out such problems gives them a pleasant experience and an early grasp of forms and mathematical concepts.

LOGO, marketed by Texas Instruments, Apple Computer and others, was created at MIT by using research computers capable of recording every keystroke children made as they experimented with early forms of the language. Computer scientists subsequently tried to smooth out any operations that stymied the kids.

The goal is not to get kids programming; the goal is to get kids doing interesting things," says Harold Abelson, one of the MIT researchers who worked on LOGO and coauthor with Andrea diSessa of the book Turtle Geometry. "If you design a system where you can predict the interesting things people are going to do with it, you have failed."

Much of the ease in programming with LOGO results from a great deal of sophisticated technology for sorting and keeping track of data and commands. According to Abelson, older languages such as BASIC, created in the early Sixties, are based on the computer technology of that time and don't take full advantage of advances in computer power.

Children are comfortable with LOGO. The student is encouraged to think about a problem (such as drawing a flower) in a way that's very natural," says Apple's Dan Stroud. The sorting and keeping track, done automatically by the computer, means a student's programme can be simpler.

Science Digest



NCS National Computer Systems Ltd.

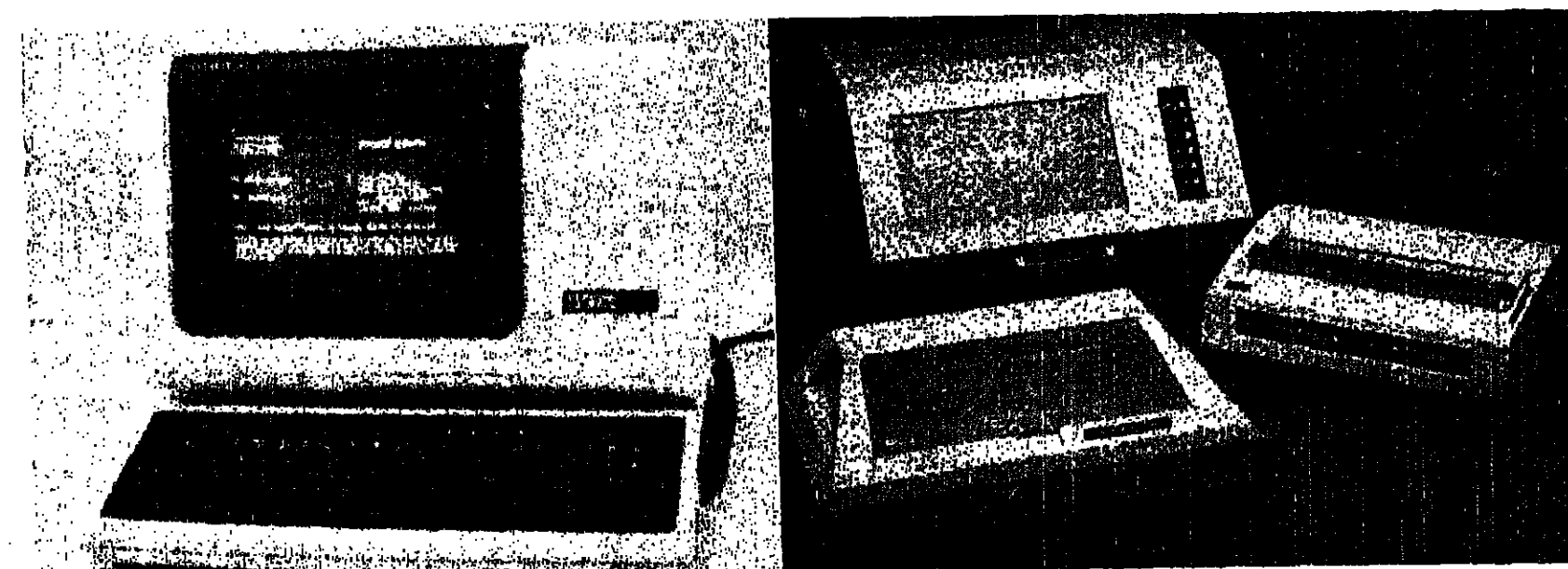
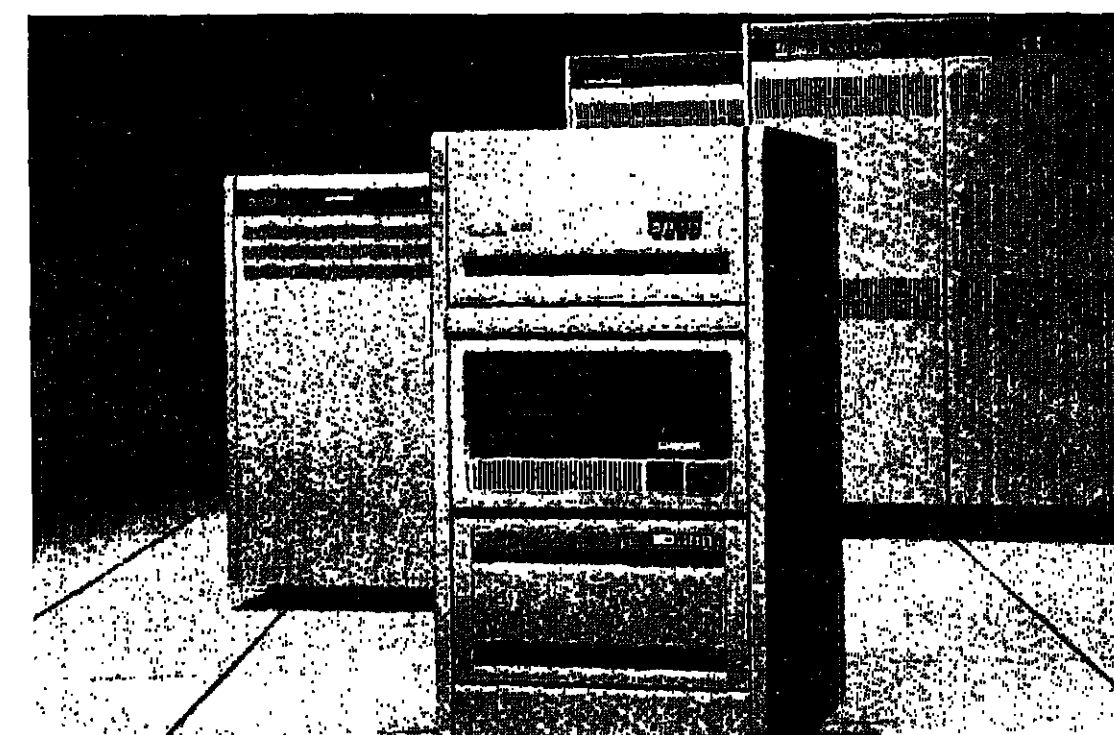
By Star Staff Writer

NATIONAL COMPUTER Systems (NCS) is a Jordan based computer system house. Its activities encompass a wide range of computer services which include supply of computer hardware, installation and maintenance, computer application design and software development, data processing services and training.

NCS is the major supplier of computer equipment manufactured by Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC), the leading minicomputer manufacturing company. DEC's PDP-11 and VAX-11 computer systems are the most widely known and largest selling make of minicomputers in the world. They offer a broad spectrum of capacities ranging from the small, single user systems, to the large, multi-user, super powerful computer systems.

Since it started its operations five years ago, NCS has installed in excess of 65 computer systems in Jordan. Among its larger customers in Jordan are: His Majesty King Hussein's Office, His Royal Highness Prince Hassan's Office, Municipality of Amman, The Jordan Central Bank, Petra Bank, Natural Resources Authority, Department of Land & Survey, the Jordan Valley Authority, Jordan Securities Corporation, REFCO, Finance and Credit Corp., Jordan Finance House, Arab Community College, Intermediate University College, JWICO, Pepsi Cola, Toyota and Komatsu agents, and the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

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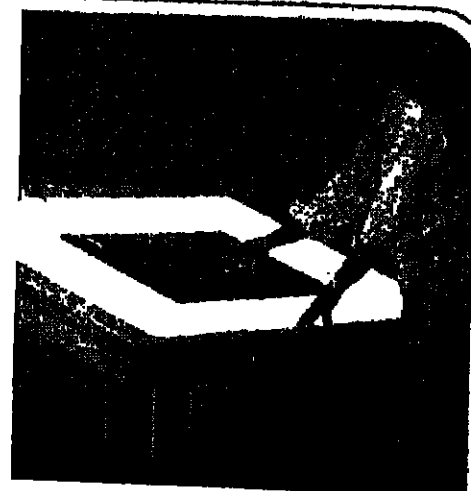
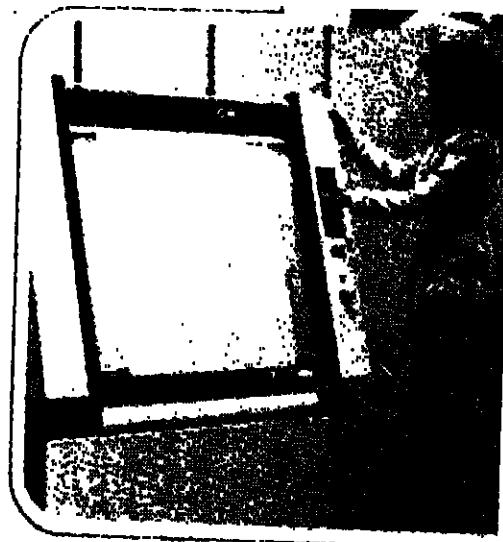
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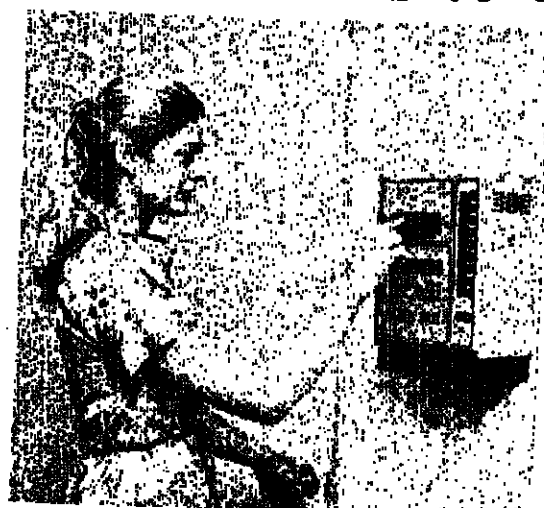
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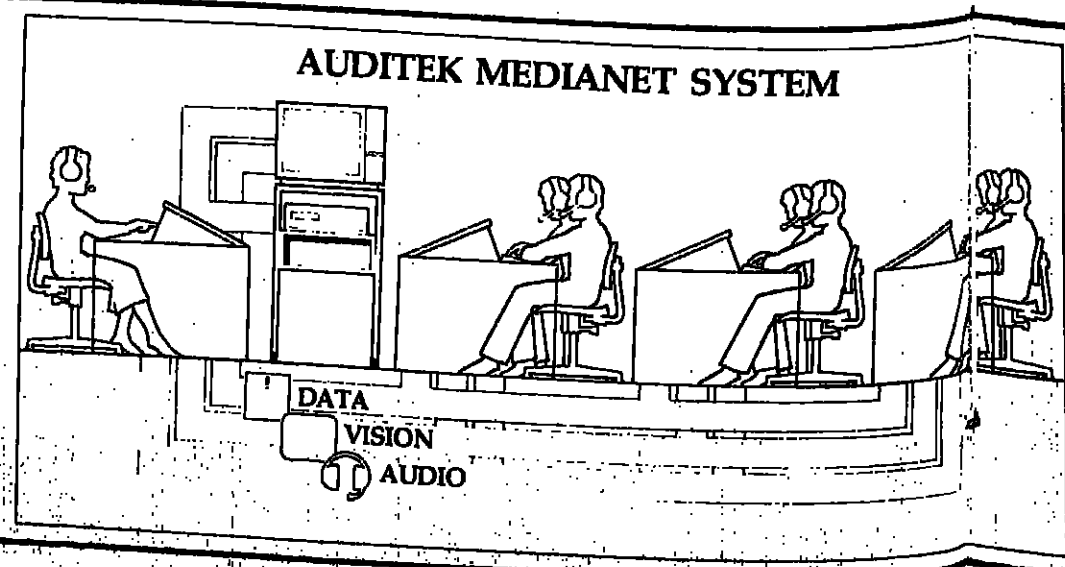
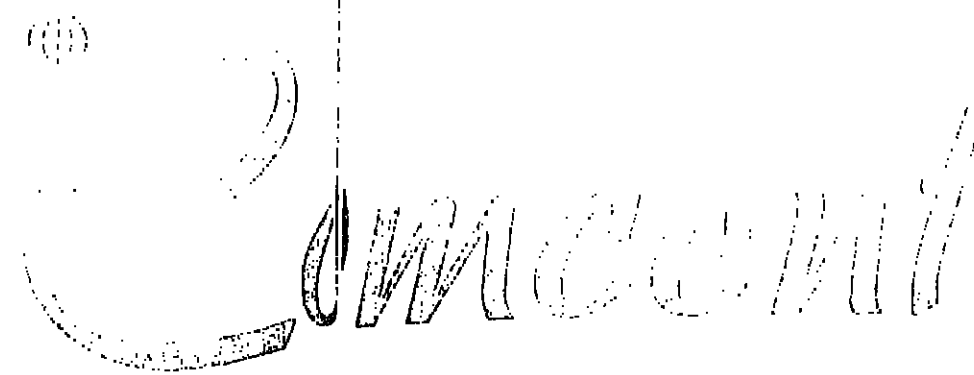


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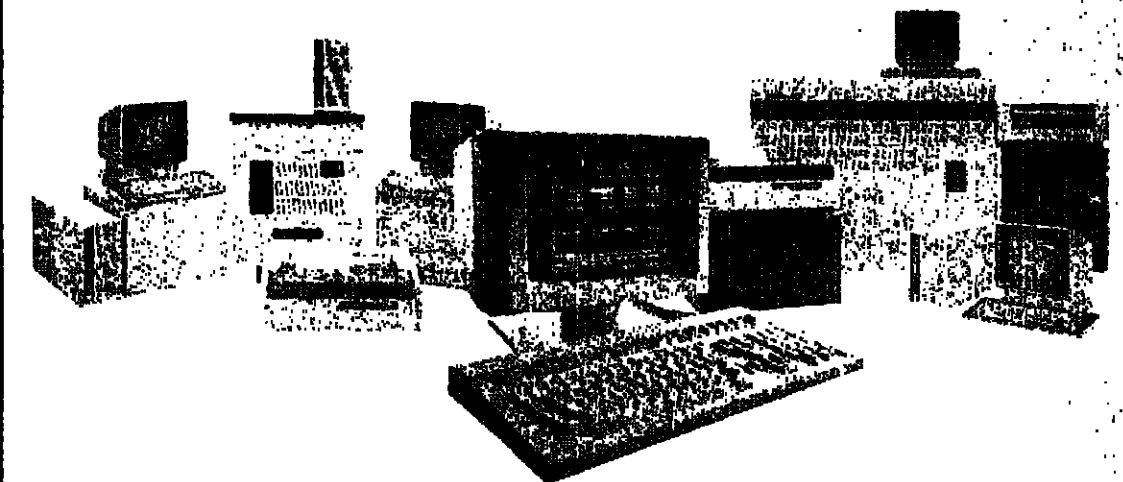
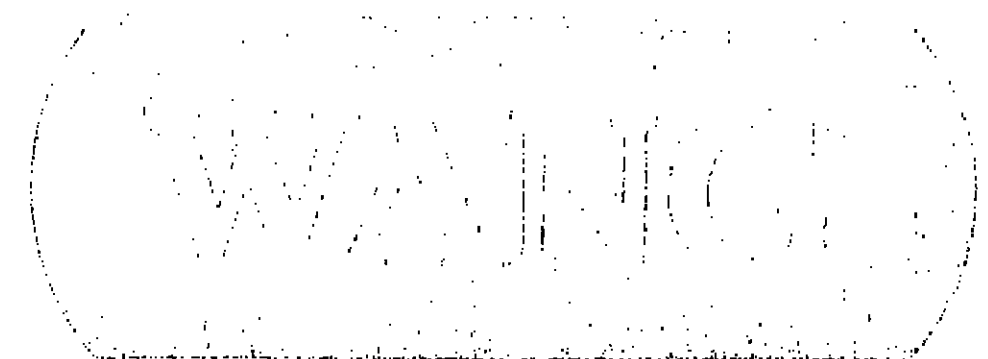
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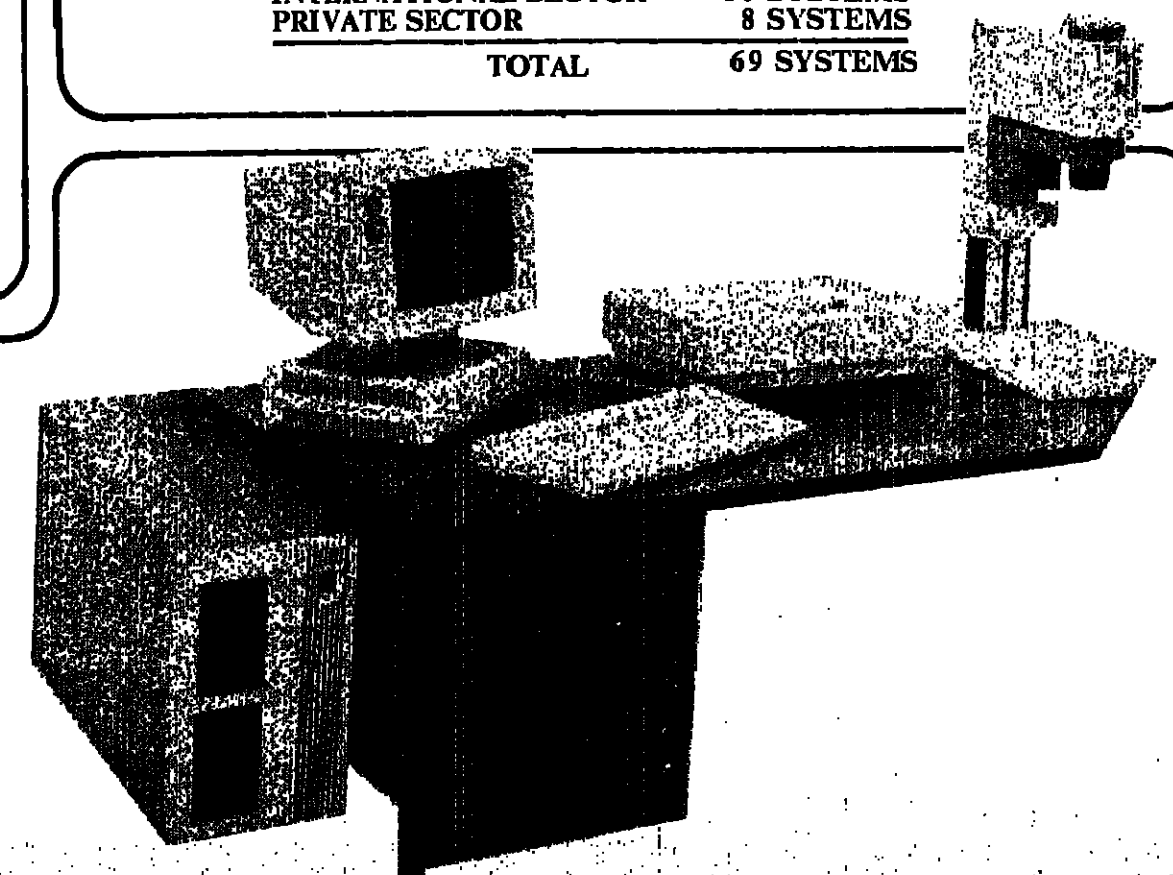
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INTERNATIONAL SECTOR	10 SYSTEMS
PRIVATE SECTOR	8 SYSTEMS
TOTAL	69 SYSTEMS

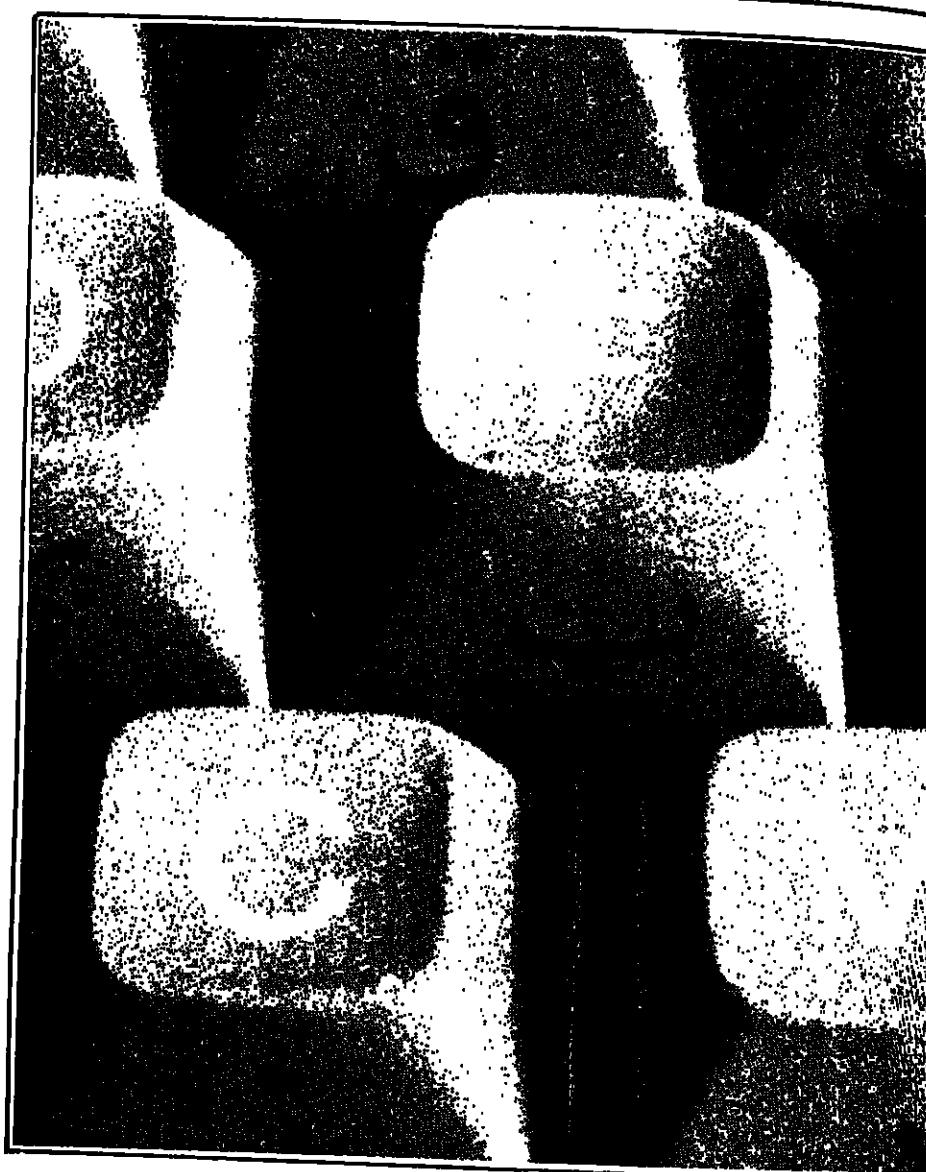


They've been here ever since 1968

Computers invade the business scene

The history of computerisation in Jordan varies according to who is telling the story. In some accounts, as on pages 2-3, NCR is said to have been the first in the field. Others, however, credit IBM with breaking the ground. Here is the story as told by Mr. Faiz N. Koudsi of Special Systems, a Jordanian firm specialising in providing consultancy services for computerisation:

1968: IBM sells the first two computers in Jordan to the Cairo-Amman Bank and the Statistics Department. 1970: Due to political disturbances, IBM leaves Jordan with a few technicians to maintain its customer's computers and goes to Lebanon. NCR takes over the market. 1972: NCR sells models to the Royal Jordanian Air Force and the Arab Bank. IBM also sells one to the Royal Scientific Society. 1974: The Royal Scientific Society purchases another computer, this time from NCR. 1975: Data General enters the market. The Cairo-Amman Bank and Al-Khawarizmi College purchase models. However, later the company becomes less active. 1976-77: Wang joins the Jordan computer market and sells to Yarmouk University, the Housing Bank. 1978: Burroughs becomes familiar in the Jordan community with sales to the Royal Jordanian Air Force, the Army, the Civil Status Department, the Jordan-Kuwait Bank and Petra Bank. 1979-80: Digital (DEC) comes along with sales to the Central Bank, the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel, the Real Estate Finance Corporation, Petra Bank and Jordan Television. 1981: Data General reactivates through a new agent, and sells to the Industrial Development Bank, the Jordan Electricity Authority and the Public Security Directorate. Prime enters the market with sales to the Ministry of Education, the Gulf Machinery Company and the Industrial Commercial and Agricultural Company. 1982: IBM escalates involvement in the Jordanian computer market with sales to the University of Jordan, the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline. 1983-present: New companies including Texas Instruments, Honeywell, and ICL try their hand at the market, with contracts and bids under way.



A computer keyboard adapted for Arabic

SPECIAL SYSTEMS COMPANY

COMPUTERIZATION IN JORDAN

Computerization in Jordan started in early 1968 with the installation of two IBM 360/20 in the Statistics Department and an IBM 360/20 in the Cairo Amman Bank. Prior to that period there were many calculating, tabulating NCR machines in banks and other companies.

In 1972 three additional computer systems were installed. An NCR Century 200 at the Royal Jordanian Air Force, an IBM 1130 at the Royal Scientific Society and an NCR Century 200 at the Arab Bank. Soon other computer installations followed and a community of computer professionals started spreading itself in Amman.

Computer colleges were opened starting with the Al-Khawarizmi College in Jabal Al-Weibdeh in 1976 and afterwards the computer culture started mushrooming in Jordan beginning at Amman.

The Special Systems Company was one of the pioneers in the computer related services, it was established in 1977 to provide professional services to companies represented in the study, design and supervision of their computerization plans. In its five years of experience it has provided computer services to Banks and Financial Institutions, Commercial and Industrial Companies and to Public and Private Institutions.

SSC staff has working experience on IBM, WANG, DIGITAL, and NCR computer systems in addition to other mini and micro computer systems.

SSC specializes in providing services mainly in the following fields:

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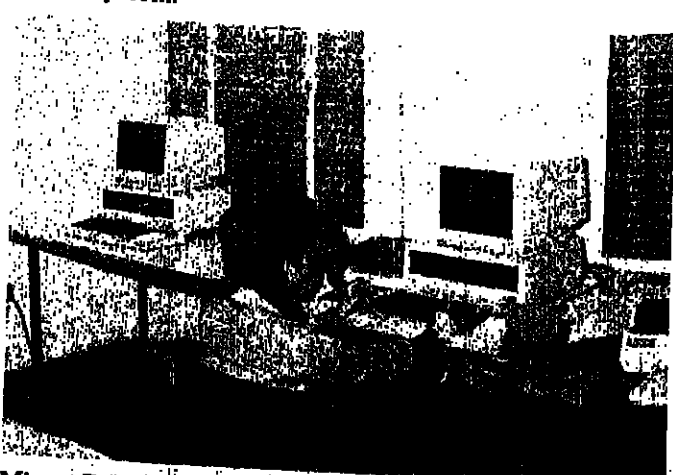
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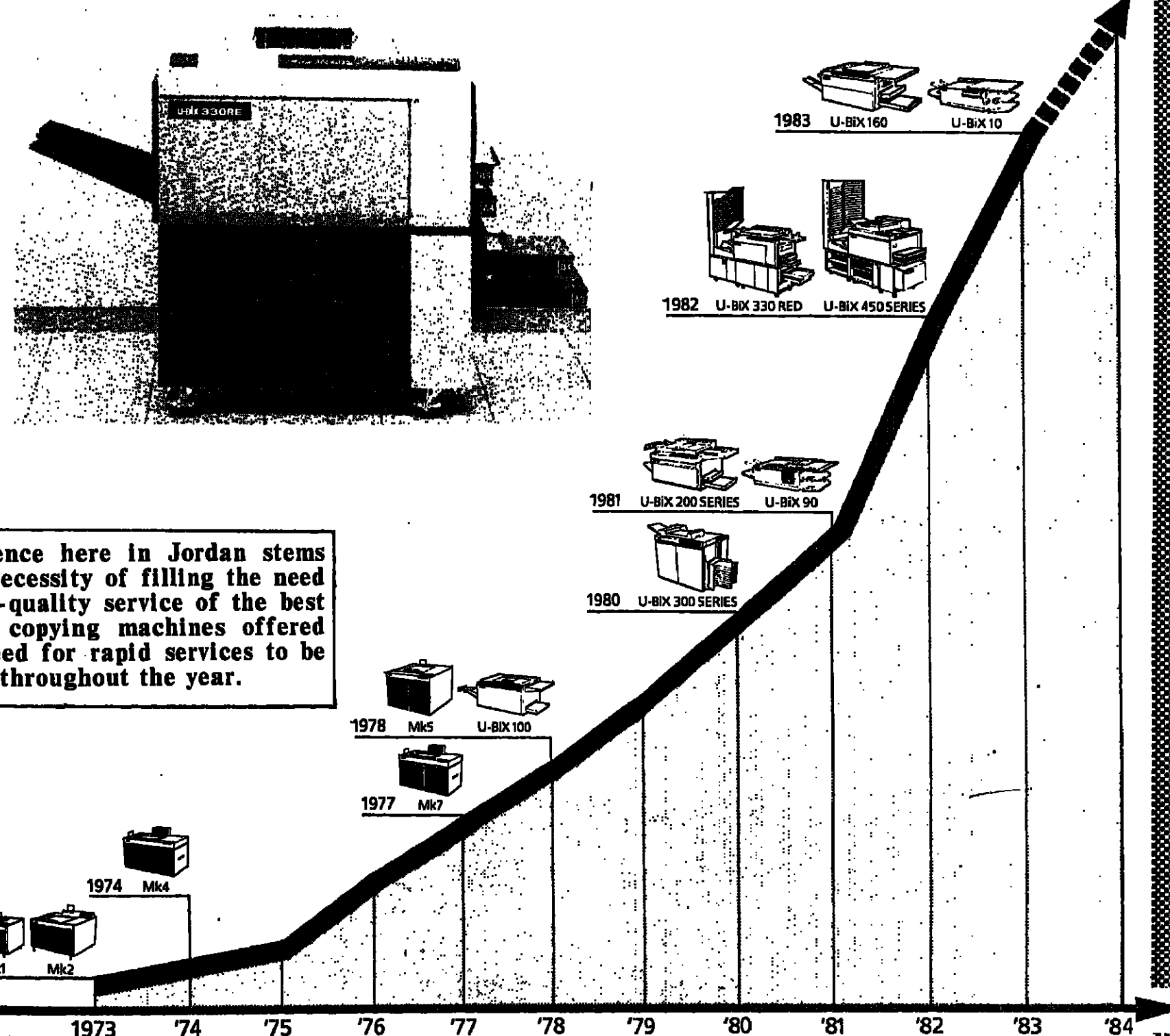


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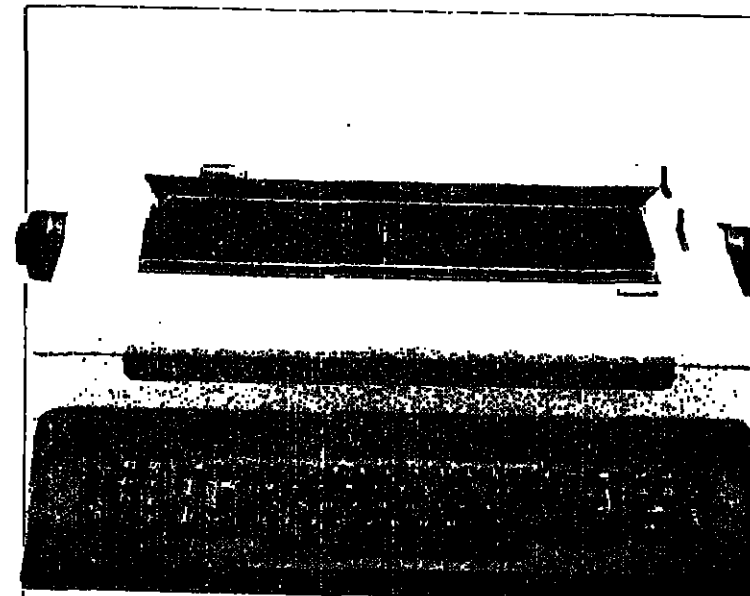
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Computers are helping youngsters learn better and faster, according to a US survey. And as more and more American households buy computer terminals, students may do more work with the computer at home and less with the teacher at school. Photo from Press & Publications Service.

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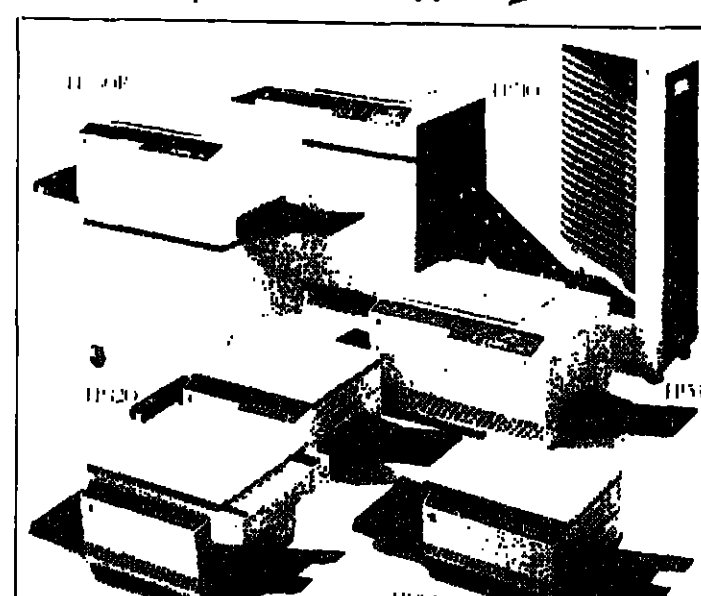
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شركة المعدات والتجهيزات الفنية
TESCO TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES CO.
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The Macintosh: Last fling for Apple's California dreamers?

By Lindsay Vincent

SAN FRANCISCO (ONS) — Resting 35 miles south of San Francisco is the 20-mile Santa Clara County, now better known as Silicon Valley. It now produces the stuff of

the computer and communication revolution — and, as important by-products, millionaires, and would-be millionaires.

Central to all this is Cupertino, a town of just 35,000 people, and the home of Ap-

ple Computer Inc., which last month announced its latest new product, another personal computer.

This has given the computer world two things to assess. First, whether Apple has something that enables it

to stay in the big time area with IBM; and second, whether Apple's product will be the long-predicted milestone of the computer era — the one that helps launch us into the age the micro world is thrusting on us.

What is certain is that the big money that has financed the technological Californian dream could certainly do with some good news from

any quarter. Good news travels fast, and plenty is needed to revive investor belief in the hi-tech revolution.

Hundreds of new companies have been floated to raise cash from the classic stock market pattern of greed and grief. That the boom took off when it did, and became so heated, is in no small measure due to the sensation that is Apple, a legend in American folklore — the company, started in a garage by two men in their twenties, that grew from zero to a \$1 billion corporation, taking it into the Fortune 500 list, just seven years.

The prime success was the personal computer called Apple II. To maintain the staggering growth rate, which faltered badly in the last quarter of the year which ended in September, Apple sorely needs another huge global success. The coming year should prove whether the new computer, called Macintosh (after a Canadian apple and not a raincoat), is the one to achieve it.

If Macintosh fails, Apple may only have one more chance to ensure it stays in the race with IBM, says one investment banker whose San Francisco firm has launched scores of hi-tech issues.

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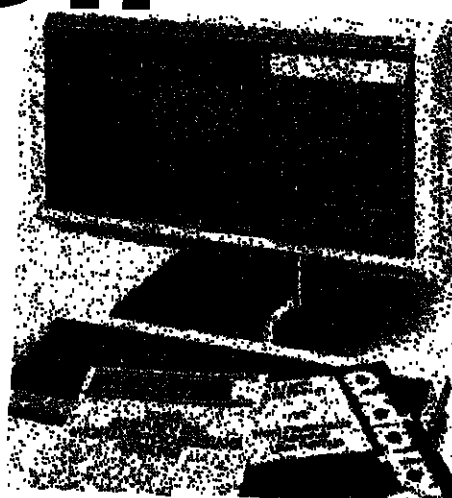
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KHOBAR, KUWAIT, MANAMA, RIYADH

ARAB COMPUTER SYSTEMS

BACKGROUND:

Created through the expansion of the already well-known KCSC group of Kuwait, ACS has been established as a Jordanian company to represent the PAN ARAB extension of the groups activities throughout the Middle East.

ACS has taken full advantage of all the capabilities, technical, financial and managerial provided by the KCSC group to set up a totally professional computer service, not only in Jordan, but in all Arab countries. This concept was fully considered in the selection of our franchises, investments, suppliers and other activities.

Situated in Rainbow Street, a prosperous area of 'Down Town' Amman, the premises have enabled ACS to provide all business and training facilities at one centralised location.

SERVICES:

- ACS services cover a broad range of computer services, among which we mention:
- First class computer education aiming at providing professional training programs, oriented toward certain skills which nobody provides in the Jordanian Market.
- Professional Computer training, tailor-made or video-based for business and government organizations.
- Computer Consultancy and technical services for governmental and big business organizations.
- Large scale data entry activities.
- Marketing of integrated business microcomputer system of diverse applications.
- Marketing of integrated technical and engineering microcomputer systems.
- Marketing of various computer supplies and stationaries, such as computer Paper, Discs, Tapes, Diskettes, Terminal Tables, Cabinets and all other computer needs.

REPRESENTATION:

- ACS, as a sister computer company to KCSC and practically represents all international companies and organizations represented by KCSC. Among these:
- BIS APPLIED SYSTEMS, which is one of the leading computer training and consultancy houses, not only in U.K., but over all Europe.
- McGRAW-HILL EDUTRONICS, which specializes in video-based computer training.
- INTERTEC DATA SYSTEMS, which provides a broad line of products ranging from terminals to single user and multi-user microcomputers.
- ALIS (Arabic-Latin Information Systems Inc.) for Arabization of Hardware software.
- BAUSCH AND Lomb the most well known plotters instruments.

ACS Group

- LEARN SIEGLER, which provides a wide range of terminals and printers
- PEACH TREE software.
- INTELLIGENCE U.K., which markets famous financial and decision modelling packages like MICRO MODELLER and DECISION MODELLER.
- ELITE SOFTWARE, which provides all types of engineering software.

ACS staff are highly qualified in various aspects of computer applications (commercial, scientific and financial) with very advanced academic degrees and long years of experience in their particular fields.

ACS external resources cover all the resources of KCSC in addition to the unlimited resources provided the very prestigious international companies which ACS represents in all areas of our activities.

Arab Centre for Computer Studies

— THIS ARAB Centre for Computer Studies was established to be the twin brother and the extension to the Kuwaiti Centre for Computer Studies which was established in 1977 in Kuwait where it has achieved a significant success. This is a leading centre specialising in teaching computer sciences according to the latest scientific and educational methods; comprehensive modern curricula. In easy-to-understand English books. The laying of the curricula was made by specialised organisations in computer teaching with the co-operation of the leading companies that manufacture teaching materials pertaining to computers.

— The centre is managed by an expert administration with long years of experience in Kuwait. Highly qualified instructors teach at the centre adopting the latest methods of audio-visual methods and video tapes.

— Spacious classrooms with not more than 20 students in each one. Males are separated from females.

— Teaching at the centre start at 4 pm. The students will receive a 1 1/2 hour lecture every other day. The lecture is divided into two portions with a short interval in between. In general the latter part of the lecture represents practical training on computers for those who need it. The practical part of training is an important section of the lecture. The period of practical training often exceed one month in addition to the free morning training, when students will be allowed to use the machines.

— The centre teaches the following courses:

- 1- Data feeding — 4 months
- 2- Computer operations and data control — 6 months
- 3- Programming — Cobol — 9 months
- 4- Programming — pisk — 7 months
- 5- Programme analysis — 7 months
- 6- Word processing (typing) — 4 months

— Applicants must have the general secondary education certificate as a minimum, and must have an attendance rate of not less than 75 per cent. For further information, contact the registration section in the centre on telephone 30681. During working hours from 8 am — 7:30 pm.

ZUMTOBEL

Lighting

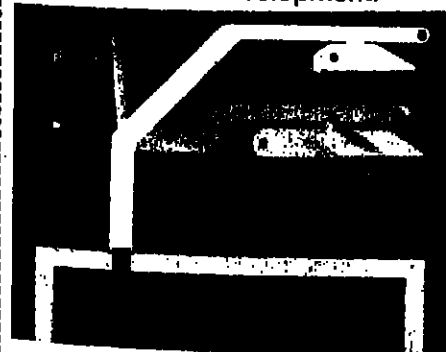
New ideas for better light.

A new twist to lighting.

Scopelite, a good looking, adjustable luminaire for hobby, home and household. It can be used wherever good light and good looks are needed. Using an energy saving 18 W fluorescent lamp, the same light is produced as by a conventional 75 W bulb, with seven times the lamp life.



TOP 11, the adjustable table lamp, shows Zumtobel's attention to detail. Yet another example of our devotion to research and development.



TOP 11

Task Lighting

- Tested and approved for office use.
- Low energy consumption
- No direct glare
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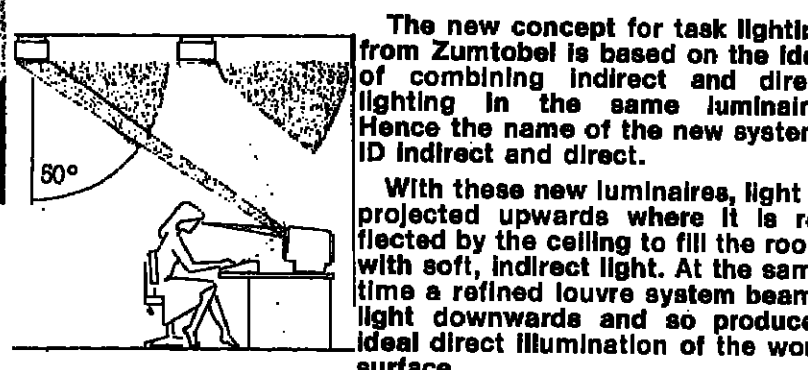
A product range full of bright ideas.

Zumtobel, one of the leading lighting manufacturers in Europe, can offer a complete range of commercial and industrial lighting — a range of purpose built, energy saving luminaires. And lots more.

Our product range is extensive. Products which can solve all your lighting

problems. Our product mix ranges from battens, surface mounted fittings, downlite luminaires with baffling distributions, recessed luminaires, task lighting to complete lighting and service systems.

We're sure that you'll find what you're looking for in Zumtobel — your partner for better light.



The new concept for task lighting from Zumtobel is based on the idea of combining indirect and direct lighting in the same luminaire. Hence the name of the new system: ID Indirect and direct.

With these new luminaires, light is projected upwards where it is reflected by the ceiling to fill the room with soft, indirect light. At the same time a refined louvre system beams light downwards and so produces ideal direct illumination of the work surface.



ELECTRICAL LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ELCO.

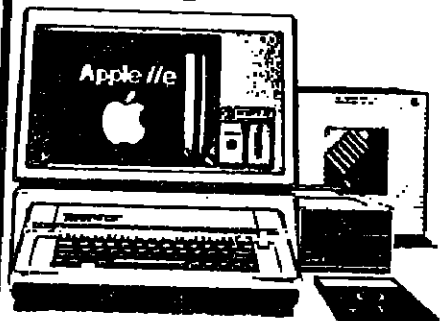
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It's an extraordinary value.

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Apple lays its bets on Macintosh

Continued from page 18

"The message is not lost on Apple. The whole company has changed dramatically. People don't sit around in jeans scratching their long hair any more. It's become a business organization rather than a club," he added.

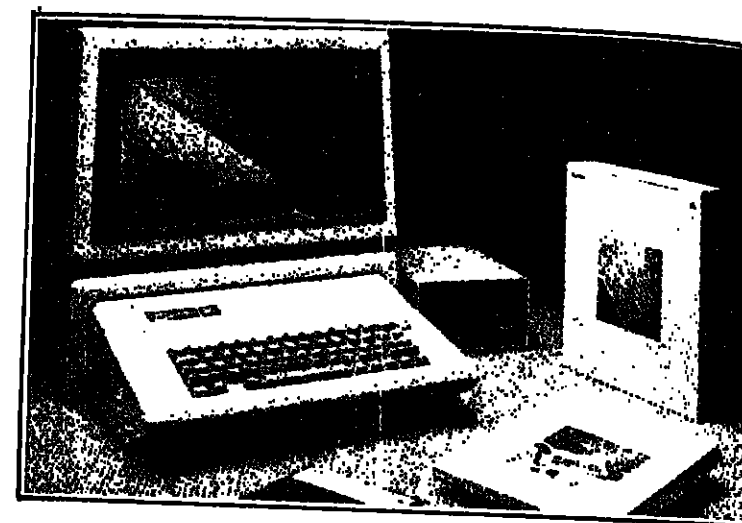
The change at Apple is almost wholly due to the arrival of its new president, John Sculley, 45, nearly a year ago. Sculley may have changed the laid back atmosphere but the presence of Stephen Job, the co-founder, has in no way been diminished.

\$10 billion by 1988

Job is 28 and worth at least \$300 million from his stake in Apple. The other founder, an electronic genius called Stephen Wozniak, 33, is back at Apple after trying to revive the Woodstock spirit in Reagan's America, but takes no part in management.

"By 1988-89 Apple will be a \$10 billion company," Job says with supreme confidence. "My role here is to make the space available for these incredibly talented people to make their dreams. I keep the corporate arm away long enough till the product comes out perfect. Our people are artists, not engineers, and we're in the right place at the right time with the right resources."

Outwardly, Job appears easy-going. He's urbane, handsome, and hugely aware of his boyish charm and, understandably, his elevation to riches and fame. His charisma leads some people to work 20 hours a day for weeks on end. Others rebel: one has said he'd have made a good King of France.



Apple has been a pioneer in packaged home computer systems

"But we've got to watch out when we become a \$2-3 billion company... artists express a truth... we don't want to become a vanilla corporation... computers will dwarf the petrochemical industry and we'll contribute to this revolution in a massive way," he said.

He was lured to Apple with the bait of \$1 million up-front, \$1 million salary for the first year, bonuses and stock currently worth another \$10 million. He's a man of considerable composure, self-assurance and unquestionable acumen. He also eats peanut butter and jelly sandwiches for lunch.

The foil comes in the shape of Sculley, himself a man used to success, wealth and already assured of his place in the destiny of corporate America. Sculley was a marketing genius at Pepsi-Cola and was rewarded by being made Pepsi president.

He was lured to Apple with the bait of \$1 million up-front, \$1 million salary for the first year, bonuses and stock currently worth another \$10 million. He's a man of considerable composure, self-assurance and unquestionable acumen. He also eats peanut butter and jelly sandwiches for lunch.

AL RAED 100

الرائد ١٠٠



The first computer specially designed to be programmed in Arabic and English

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SPECIFICATIONS

CPU 2-280A 4MHz	وحدة المعالجة المركزية (2-280A) 4MHz
MEMORY 80K - 280K byte	سعة الذاكرة 80K - 280K بايت
KEYBOARD 17 Function Keys, Numeric key pad.	لوحة الأزرار والمفاتيح متحركة ومفصلة عن الجسم الرئيسي 17 زر، 17 زر لوحة المفاتيح العددية
CRIT High resolution green phosphor 60 character per line, graphic capability.	الشاشة خضراء عالية دقة عالية من الدقة تسمح بكتابة 80 حرفاً في السطر الواحد وألوان رسومات عالية من الجودة
AUXILIARY MEMORY Two 5.25 inch disk drive 1Mbyte each. Expandable to 16M byte.	الذاكرة الخارجية يمكن تخزين 2 مليون رمز في دوارتين للذاكرة. كما يمكن زيادة قوة التخزين إلى 16 مليون.
INTERFACE 4-8232C	الاتصال الخارجي الاتصال الخارجي والدمج مع الأجهزة الأخرى يتم عن طريق أربعة موانئ للاتصال الخارجي
OPERATING SYSTEM ALRAED Operating System (CP/M Compatible)	البرمجيات يمكن كتابة برامج واستخدامها للغة خوارزمي العربية إضافة إلى العديد من اللغات الأخرى باللغة الإنجليزية
LANGUAGES Basic, Fortran, Pascal, "C", Cobol, PL/1, USP, Ada, Forth.	
PRINTER Letter quality 2100 CPM	الآلة الطابعة جودة عالية وبسرعة 2100 حرف في الدقيقة
POWER SUPPLY Input (100-240V) 48-63Hz	أقصى الجهد المستعمل 100-240 فولت 48-63 هرتز
ENVIRONMENT Temp. 0° - 40°C (Operational) Temp. -10° - 50°C (Stored)	البيئة المحيطة يعمل الجهاز في درجة حرارة لا تزيد عن 40° ولا تقل عن -10° ويمكن تخزين الجهاز في درجة حرارة تتراوح ما بين 50° تحت الصفر حتى 10° فوق الصفر.
PHYSICAL Weight 70 LB. (31.4 kg)	الوزن 70 رطلاً (31.4 كيلوجرام)
DIMENSIONS Length = 21.1" - 53.5 Cm. Height = 13.3" - 33.8 Cm. Width = 20.5" - 52 Cm.	الأبعاد الطول 21.1 بوصة / 53.5 سم العرض 13.3 بوصة / 33.8 سم العمق 20.5 بوصة / 52 سم

المواصفات

PROGRAMS IN ENGLISH

Languages Fortran, Basic, Cobol, Pascal, "C", PL/1, USP, Fortn, Ada.

Business Inventory Control, Account Payable, General Ledger, Job Cost System, Project Management System.

Telex Interface "ALRAED-100" to the telex network to send and receive messages.

Database Management System A relational database management system with interactive data entry.

Encryption An encryption software package that is designed to prevent unauthorized access and electronic pilfering.

Medical Management System Supports the business functions of a single doctor or medical group.

Communication Through the use of a telephone line and modem, you can send, receive and extract files from a remote terminal.

Emulators Allow batch or interactive communication between "ALRAED-100" and mainframe using IBM HASP protocol or IBM BSC Protocol.

Word Processing Allows text to be inserted, modified or deleted. Do left and right margin justification.

Hotel Management Reservations, Billing and Guest Registration.

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البرامج التجارية وتشمل: ١-إدارة المخزون ٢-حساب العملاء ٣-حساب الموردين ٤-الإستدعاء العام ٥-كتابة الرسائل ٦-برنامج إدارة الفنادق

البرامج التعليمية وتشمل: ١-تعلم البرمجة باللغة العربية والانجليزية ٢-برنامج للدراسة (تسجيل الطلاب ومتابعة السير الدراسي وتنظيم الدرجات وإخراج النتائج آخر العام، وإخراج العدلات) ٣-برنامج تعليم الرياضيات

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Japanese scientists design 'smart legs'

Microcomputers can help amputees walk with new artificial limbs

By Mari Noda
TOKYO (AP) Small computers help artificial legs function more naturally and make wheel chairs more manoeuvrable, a spokesman for makers of new aids for the disabled says.

They also can help with retraining for paraplegics by simulating the movements of

an able person, said the spokesman for Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, which has developed experimental models of such equipment in collaboration with Mitsubishi Metal Corp. and Imasen Engineering Corp.

Unlike conventional artificial legs, designed primarily for cosmetic purposes and

able only to support the wearer's weight, the experimental new prosthetic leg enables the wearer to walk, stand and go up and down the stairs with natural motion, as well as regulate the walking speed, Masato Minematsu said.

Minematsu said sensors planted in the knee and the sole of the prosthetic foot detect knee angles as well as the weight exerted on the sole, and register the information in a microcomputer, carried separately by the wearer on the back.

He said the computer processes the data and operates an actuator in the knee to move the leg with the right knee angle for the specific activity pre-selected by the wearer.

A hydraulic pump, also carried on the back, provides power for the movement, he said.

The wheel chair, able to move in all directions, can be directed by a voice command, Minematsu said. The computer attachment that allows this is capable of handling up to 128 words in commands through a microphone.

The height of the wheelchair seat is adjustable, providing better sitting and working conditions for the user.

If the wheelchair is used on a floor on which the regularly used path is marked with strips of metallic tape, it can follow the path with the help of an optical sensor attached to the chassis, he said.

The researchers also have developed a device that monitors and records in a microcomputer the leg motion of an able person by measuring angles of the hips, knees and ankles, Minematsu said. In a therapeutic session, the motion will be simulated on the paralysed legs of a trainee who has lost the senses in them.

Minematsu said researchers hoped to make necessary modifications in the weight, size and energy efficiency of the new equipment by the end of March 1986.

"We would like to make prosthetic legs with which a person can sit on the floor, the way many Japanese sit at home," he added.

The researchers plan further clinical tests to ensure the safety and reliability of the devices before marketing them. Minematsu did not quote a price for any of the new devices, being developed under the national research and development programme for the medical and welfare apparatus of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

How to have fun with your computer!

By Ya'qoub Salim

FOR A WRITER, the introduction of computers — in particular the word-processing variety — has made possible a whole range of things that were barely even conceived of fifteen years ago. Through storage, retrieval, editing and reproduction programmes, the machine can free the writer from the tedium of mechanical tasks and allow him to spend more of his time and creative energy on the real job of writing. For example, if I want (which is doubtful) to have a complete record of all the articles I have ever written so that I can recall them and print them out in the future, I just have them recorded on a 'floppy disc'.

This means that I can also retrieve something that I wrote a long time ago, and if I have the proper storage and editing programmes, I can insert it into a new piece — without having to refer back to the old published article and retype the paragraph I want to insert.

After giving my review and predictions, I would be remiss if I were not to state my resolutions for 1983, as well. First and foremost is my solid determination to quit smoking completely — not to cut down or switch to a lower-tar brand, but just to quit. I am resolute in this, and positive I can carry it through. "It's not as easy as it may seem," you will say. But I know otherwise, through long experience. Anyone can quit — I've done it a hundred times.

As you can imagine, this technique of inserting old paragraphs into a new article can save a lot of work. But even more helpful are the editing programmes that allow you to perform all kinds of tricks at the touch of a button. You can delete, insert, rearrange and transpose words wherever and as often as you like.

If you were to try to make so many changes in an article written by the old method of pen or typewriter and paper, you would have to keep erasing or scratching out, meaning that soon your paper would be so messy you'd have to rewrite the whole thing on another clean sheet — a big waste of time. An editing programme even makes it easy to remove a paragraph or sentence from one part of a story and put it elsewhere in the same article if you feel it reads better that way.

This means that I can also retrieve something that I wrote a long time ago, and if I have the proper storage and editing programmes, I can insert it into a new piece — without having to refer back to the old published article and retype the paragraph I want to insert.

If you shift a paragraph from one part of a story to another, you have to be careful to instruct the word processor to erase it from the position it was originally in. Otherwise you'll end up with nonsense, computers being almost as stupid as people.

There's no end to the things one can do with a good computer. It can even be programmed to perform fascinating tricks like inversion, although if you did that, then you would again end up with nonsense. I don't think anyone would be silly enough to waste time programming a computer to do that.

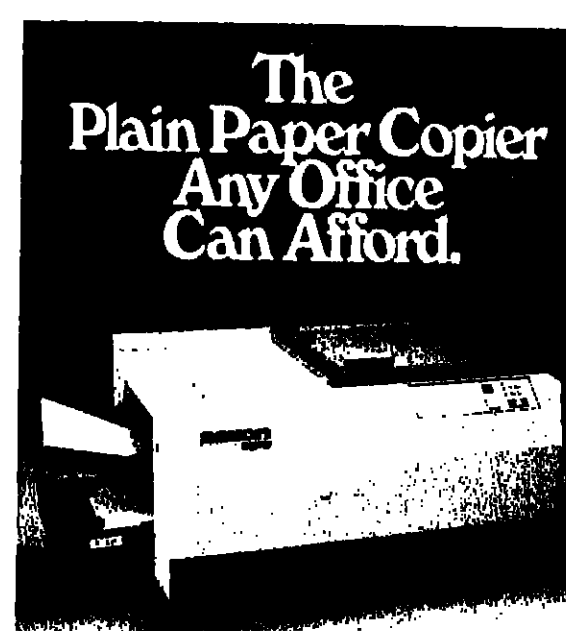
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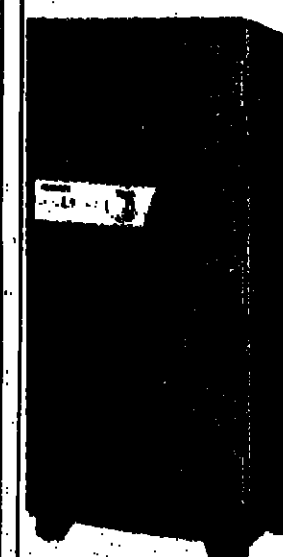
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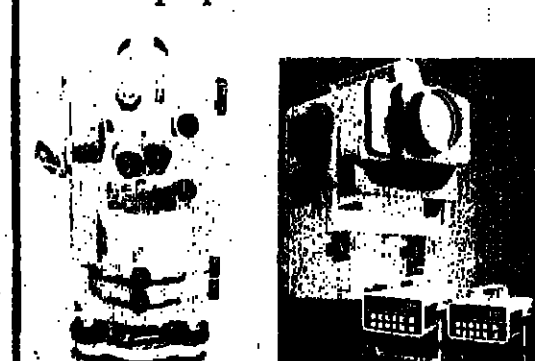


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make various
shapes
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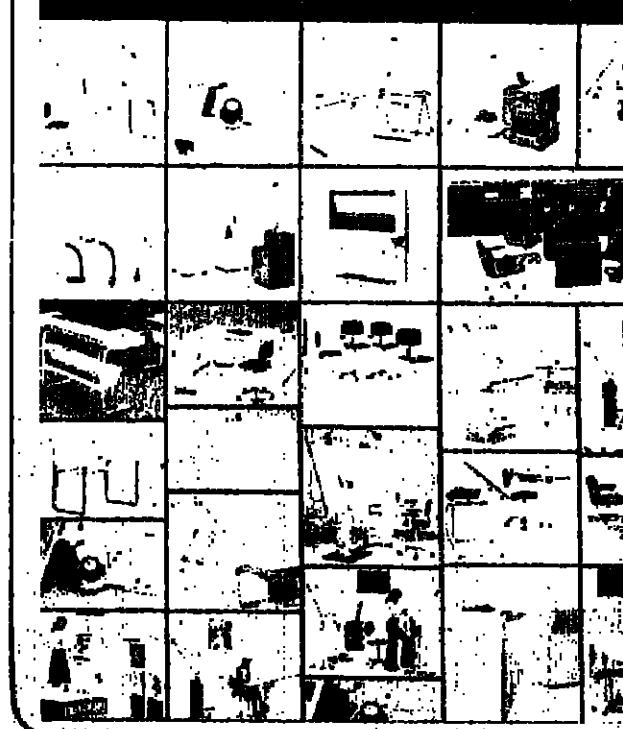
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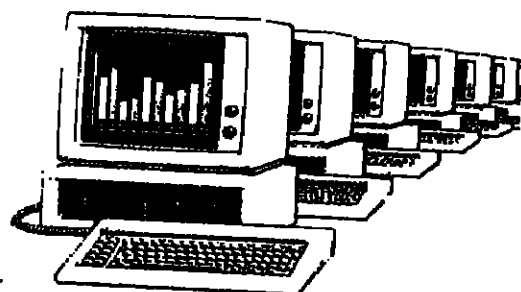
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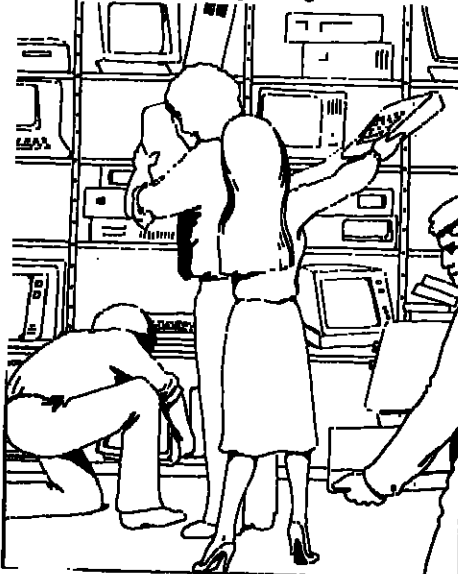
This includes Apple, Atari, Commodore, Data General, DEC Rainbow, Monroee, Radio Shack, Sinclair, Texas Instruments, Triumph Adler and others.

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Our qualified engineers, with their in-depth experience in electronics are uniquely placed to offer the most exciting innovations in computer technology.

Our services include:

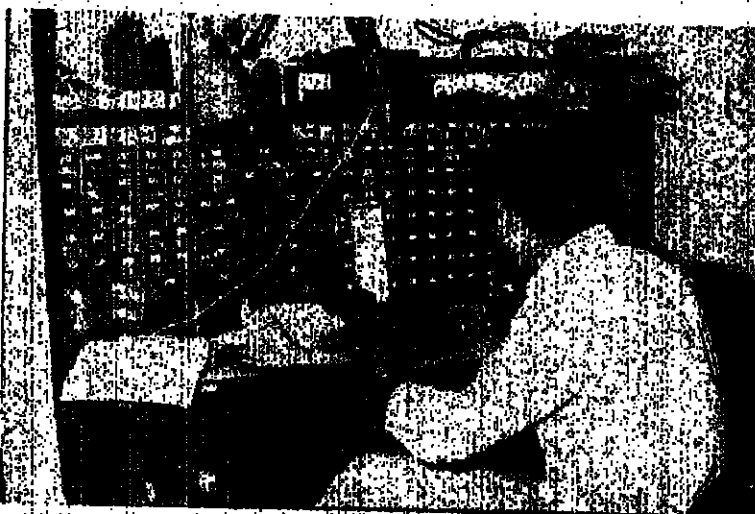
- Design and production of electronic circuits
- Arabisation of micros, computer terminals and printers.
- Electronic consultancy and education.

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Combining the experience of the Computer & Engineering Bureau as a leading Software house and our technical talents we have developed and completed Arabic conversion kits on the following systems:

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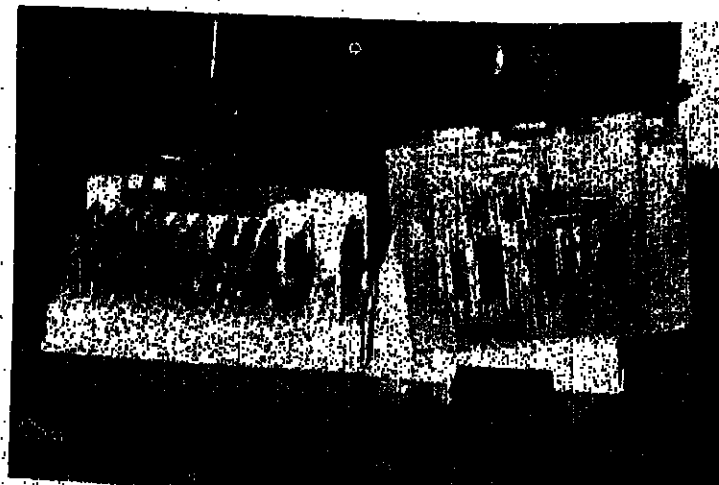


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Amman's answer to the Pompidou?

By Ersilia Moreno
Special to The Star

ONE CAN expect to see the French Cultural Centre's reputation for activity being kept up to par under the guidance of new director Mr. Jany Bourdais.

Born in Paris and educated at La Sorbonne, Mr. Bourdais came to Amman five months ago after French Foreign Ministry duty in Ethiopia. He is a young man, only 29 years old, whose enthusiasm promises to create new programmes as well as to further development of the present culture.



Jany Bourdais

ral programmes of the centre in language, applied art, music and cinema.

His newest idea is the projected conversion of the centre's cinema into a theatre. Here he hopes to present plays to the public in both Arabic and French and to start a programme to teach drama. He successfully completed these tasks at his former post in Ethiopia. So with this experience under his belt, the project should be under way within six months time.

Music lessons are now being offered for the piano and flute, and a choir has been formed. The centre is also offering two new courses in computers. One is for those with no knowledge whatsoever, and the other is a club for those with some previous experience.

Mr. Bourdais understands how very important the computer is in this day and age. He wants to teach people not only the basic skills of computer work but also how to draw and to compose music on a computer.

Mr. Bourdais has also created a quarterly magazine, in French, entitled *Le Nouvel Echo*. (The New Echo). It is published at the centre itself and contains articles on Middle Eastern History, Jordan, France, Archaeology, Cinema, Painting, Dance, Music and France. The next issue due out at the end of this month, will feature

Palestinian Cinema. Those interested in receiving the magazine need only join the centre's mailing list or stop by and ask for a copy.

The centre tries to offer the individual the opportunity to try out many different fields. If it is French that you want to learn then you will be pleased to know that this is the centre's main focus. It boasts 400 students and levels of instruction ranging from preparatory to an advanced level accredited by La Sorbonne. A course in French Civilisation is also offered with a native instructor. The centre also has courses for children during the summer holidays.

Arabic lessons are also available, and the centre has devised its own system complete with its own instruction manuals. This course teaches the student both to speak colloquial Arabic and to read and write.

All language courses use the Audio-Visual Method which has been proven most effective. Instruction is offered twice a week for three months at JD 50 per course.

If your interests lie in Applied Art you might take up a class in painting or silk painting. And be sure to see the exhibitions to take place at the centre. Jean-Claude Bourdais will be presenting his works from February 20th to 25th, followed by Michel LeComte sometime in April.

The centre also plans to exhibit the works of Jordanian artists in the near future. This programme out to be running at 100 per cent with a one time art instructor and Art History graduate as centre director.

If it's music that interests you the centre offers you a "Cassette theque" where you can borrow all types of Western and Oriental cassettes as you would a book from the library. The centre will also be presenting a rock concert by the local group, *Le Nouveau Cercle*, on 25 February, concerts by classical guitarist Tania Chagot on 5 and 6 March and a piano recital by Annick LeComte in April.

Cinema and video also have a place at the centre which has 800 French films (subtitled in Arabic) and numerous videos. It is the lending centre for the Middle East, loaning 80 films and videos per month. Schools, organizations, and businesses are more than welcome to borrow from the centre and Mr. Bourdais is also trying to encourage groups in other communities outside Amman to make use of this programme.

Mr. Bourdais defines the centre as "the crossroads for all French speaking people and those who desire to speak French." The centre is definitely the most active of all the cultural centres in Amman and should continue to thrive under Jany Bourdais' direction.

Shelf-help for authors

WHAT does it take to make a bestseller in America? According to Gordon Lish, an editor at the eminently respectable publishing house of Alfred Knopf, a certain amount of barefaced nerve.

Lish's technique is to tear from the Yellow Pages telephone directory all those listing bookshops in New York. Then he rings them and asks for his authors' books.

"I call them up one by one, all day long," he said in an interview. "I pick out 20 or 30 important stores and I call and call. I get my mother to call. I've been doing it for years."

To a significant extent I think it accounts for what books I've been able to get into the stores. It's inconceivable for me to be walking along Madison Avenue and not pop into every

bookstore I pass and ask for a book by one of my authors. If they don't have it I say, 'What do you mean? All my friends are talking about it.' I make up these absurd dreams all day long.

"I think there's probably no more effective way to get your books into the store."

Mr. Lish's authors may be starting to catch on. The New York Times reported this week that Manhattan bookshops are becoming unacceptably congested with writers either waiting to see someone buy their books or else moving their own to more salable positions on the shelf and others to more obscure locations. If the spies are facing out the idea is to turn yours so that the front cover faces the customers full on. One should also place it at eye-level.

arts



Dustin Hoffman, right and Sydney Pollack, left in 'Tootsie', one of the Cine Club's presentations in 1983

Cine club celebrates its first birthday

By Reem A.H. Yasin
Special to The Star

THIS MONTH marks the first anniversary of the foundation of the Jordanian Cine Club. In February 1983 a group of Jordanian intellectuals and artists thought that the local cultural scene could do with some enrichment. Founding the Cinema Club was their answer.

It is due to the hard work and selfless efforts of these people that the Cine Club has thrived during the past year and now boasts of more than two hundred interested and appreciative regular members. The club has an elected administrative committee headed by Mr. Haidar Mahmoud, Director General of the Department of Arts and Culture.

The main objective of the Cinema Club is to encourage film appreciation as an art in its own right and to offer scope for serious and enlightened cinematic criticism. The ultimate ambitious goal in mind of its founders is to create a local film industry built on solid bases.

At a time when commercial film companies are flooding the cinemas with films in very poor taste, the Cine Club offers a haven for the audience with a special taste both aesthetically and intellectually.

Over the past year more than fifty films have been shown, covering a very wide range. The variety is endless: there was the multi-award winning, 'On Golden Pond', the Chinese film 'when the Leaves Turn Red', the science fiction, 'The Martian Chronicles', the hilarious comedy 'Tootsie', a Russian dramatization of Shakespeare's Hamlet, the American western 'Cattle Annie and little Britches', and the Italian 'L'Innocente'. Arabic films also had a considerable share in the club's selection. These ranged from renowned Egyptian films (both old and new) to some Tunisian and Syrian films, with special attention focused on pioneer attempts at local films and documentaries.

Among the achievements of the Cine Club, and thanks in great part to the efforts of its secretary, the cinema critic

Mr. Hassan Abu Ghaneemeh, a weekly bulletin is issued with critical commentaries and any necessary information on the

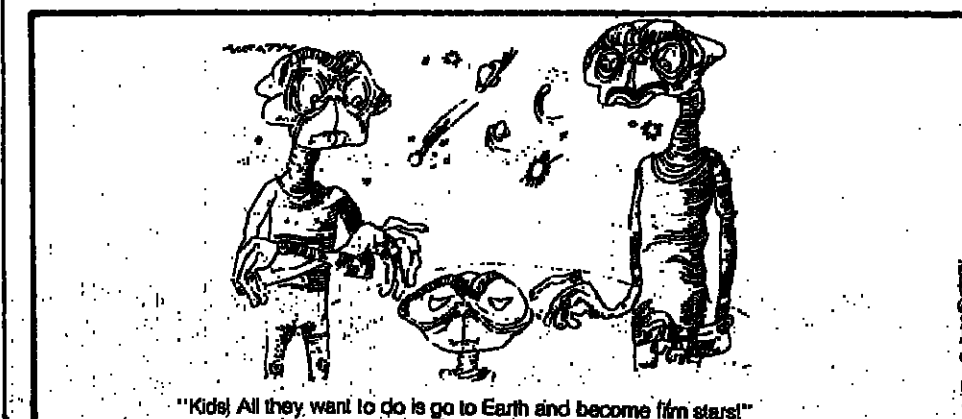


Hassan Abu Ghaneemeh

film being shown. The bulletin is given to all members free of charge before each performance.

After the performance, an informal discussion is held, moderated by Mr. Abu Ghaneemeh. Members and their guests are welcome to express their views and opinions on any aspect of the film just shown, whether relating to the technical form of the film, its theme or its aesthetic value. Whenever possible, the directors of films or the leading actors are invited to attend the show and take part in the discussion.

Performances of the Cine Club are held regularly at the Royal Cultural Centre on Monday at 8.00 p.m. (See Cinema Corner, p 30 for a review of last Monday's film). In addition to the regular weekly shows, special festivals are held whenever possible. A Turkish film week was held in mid September 1983 and a Soviet film week is scheduled to start on Monday 20 February 1984.



"Kids! All they want to do is go to Earth and become film stars!"

New unit for Bashir

HASHIR Hospital's Internal Medicine Department has opened a new haemodialysis unit containing eight machines, to treat patients with renal failure. Initially four people started treatment in the new unit attended by three specialised doctors and three qualified nurses but when the facility reaches optimum capacity it will be able to help up to 70 patients on a round-the-clock basis.

Treatments consist of a four hour sitting with the machine to cleanse the blood of impurities and toxic substances that the kidneys normally would have removed from the body. There are an estimated 200 persons suffering from renal failure in Jordan. Per-patient cost of a treatment run at JD 50 and can cost up to JD 400 monthly if that person needs treatments twice a week, a figure far beyond what the average family could afford.

For every patient there is a social study done to see if he can pay a certain percentage of costs," Dr. Tawfiq Lubani, Director of Medical Services, told The Star. "There is a special Renal Foundation to spend on the treatment of those people in all three facilities. (King Hussein Medical Centre and the Jordan University also have haemodialysis units.)"

The money comes from the government health insurance and private donations. Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, former minister of Occupied Territories donated one machine costing JD 5000. The Foundation's capital is JD 400,000 and was allocated after a study was made of the number of cases in the country and average costs per patient.

Dr. Lubani has authorised on-the-spot training for qualified nurses and paramedics to overcome present staff shortages in the unit. The three nurses now working with patients underwent six months special courses in the King Hussein Medical Centre. Another haemodialysis unit is being planned for the Princess Basma Hospital in Irbid. It will contain five machines.

A diet fit for an athlete

By Dr. Jamal A. Shurdom
Special to The Star

OVER THE centuries, a variety of special super diets, featuring everything from royal jelly and honey to a huge amount of sugar, fat, and meat, have been devised for athletes. But now current scientific knowledge suggests that the best diet for the physically active is, in fact, a normal meal.

Calories may need to be increased to meet extraordinary energy needs, but at the same time, the amount of fat, protein, and carbohydrates should remain in roughly the same proportion.

Athletes should keep in mind the following facts:

1. Increasing the amount of food you eat, of whatever kind will not automatically build "muscle-mass" the only way to build muscle is to exercise.
2. Carbohydrate loading may increase endurance, but can be hazardous. It is preferable to eat a low-carbohydrate diet when exercising strenuously and a high carbohydrate diet when exercising lightly.

3. Starvation or semi-starvation in order to reach a particular weight is not only dangerous, but lowers performance.
4. There is no evidence that vitamin, mineral, or protein supplements improve performance, and excessive doses may in some cases, be toxic. However, there is some indication of an increased need for vitamin B in every active person. This can be met by ensuring that the extra calories consumed come from highly nutritious foods.

5. Quick weight-gain programmes, likewise, can be perilous.

The following table shows a suggested daily diet plan (each meal or at least three times a day):

- A serving of protein food (Fish, cheese, eggs, meat, dried beans, peas, peanut butter, or combinations such as whole grain cereal and milk). Minimum serving 50 grammes of meat or fish or equivalent. Alternative beef and lamb

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Best diet is behind the success of these athletes

with fish and poultry. Adult males should limit egg intake to three per week.

- A serving of one or more grains (whole grain preferred, but unleached or enriched is also acceptable) such as cereal, bread, macaroni, rice (four or five servings per day).

- One or more fruits or vegetables (four per day). This should include a dark green or deep yellow vegetable; one or two should be raw. Fresh food in season is best, than frozen (retains more nutrients) or canned out of season.

- One or more cups of a beverage — milk, juice, water, tea, coffee (4 to 8 cups per day).

At two meals:

- A milk food — cheese, milk (preferably skimmed or yoghurt and, occasion-

nally, ice cream. Butter cream, and cream cheese do not count as milk foods.

Sometime during the day:

- An unsaturated oil, possibly in salad dressing.

- Butter or margarine as desired and within energy requirement.

- Iodized salt, but use salt sparingly.

- Food high in fiber.

- A citrus fruit or juice, or tomato juice or other food high in vitamin C. Don't forget that cooking damages vitamin C.

Dr. Shurdom teaches at the University of Jordan. He was formerly head coach of the University of Miami football team.

'To teach is to live' says educationalist

By Najwa Kefay
Special to The Star

"WHEN I am not teaching or reading or writing, I am not living" says Dr. Eugeny Madanat. Dr. Madanat holds a Ph.D in Education and at present teaches at two of Amman's community colleges, the Queen Alia and the Cooperative Institute Committee College.

Dr. Madanat graduated from the Ramallah College as an English teacher in 1960. She then worked her way up to become headmistress of the Zarka High School for girls where she struggled hard to improve school conditions.

At the same time she enrolled at the Arab University in Beirut and obtained her B.A. in Arabic. Still hungry for learning, Dr. Madanat decided to study in the United States. She took her Master's degree in administration at Tulane University, New Orleans where her brother was studying paediatrics. She then went on to the University of Ann Arbor at Michigan where she completed her Ph.D in education.

She joined the Ministry of Education back in Amman, and became a member of a programming committee which programmed five major courses for students in community colleges.

"During my job at the Ministry, I felt I was losing my efficiency as a teacher, which is my main aim in life," she says, "so I considered leaving."

She considered working for ARAMCO's bilingual programme but turned it down because of technical difficulties with her pension, and went back to the Jordanian classroom.

Dr. Madanat is still not happy about the state of teaching in Jordan. She believes that there should be mutual co-operation and discussion between the teacher and the class.

"University Education in our country is nothing but a continuation of our primary edu-

tion, unfortunately," she says. "we have no open group discussion, no panel discussion, and a student is supposed to agree to what the teacher teaches him, blindly, I believe in argument, and discussion" she says.

"I even asked my students to evaluate my teaching at the end of my course, and the result was 46 out of 55 students wanted me

to continue giving them courses."

Dr. Madanat has also written two books, as yet unpublished, one on the psychology of children from birth to five years and the other a guide for primary school teaching. She is now preparing a third book. She also writes a monthly article on education for an Arabic daily paper.

When she is not teaching or writing Dr. Madanat likes to read, and to dream of a teaching position at one of Jordan's universities. She has submitted her applications but still does not know why she has not had a response.

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Karl Lagerfeld



Issey Miyake



Issey Miyake

Wrap up tight, says Paris

As Jordan seems to be foregoing the winter this year, maybe it is time to start thinking about spring fashions.

Add the word is that it's not so much what you wear but how you wear it that will count in 1984.

It's the way you wrap a scarf across your skirt and knot it tightly for a hip-hugging line; the way you yank a neckline off one-shoulder or hitch up a hem

on one side that shapes the new asymmetric line for spring 1984.

With Karl Lagerfeld's version of the look, everything focuses on the hips, his tubular line sliced in three by a tiny peplum, apron pulled tightly over a long pleated skirt.

Japanese designers instinctively wrap and drape their baggy, square-cut clothes. Their

models march out wearing little make-up apart from a splotch of white daubed at random on cheek or forehead.

Or, if you really have courage, and are long and slinky, you can just yank an arm out of a sleeve, or pull a neckline off one shoulder to achieve the correct asymmetric line. Japanese designer Issey Miyake shows you how with his new sweatshirt dress.

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Why worry?

Why worry?

There are only two things to worry about - Either you are healthy or you are ill. If you are healthy, there is nothing to worry about. But if you are ill, there are only two things to worry about - Either you will recover or die. If you recover, there is nothing to worry about. But if you die, there are only two things to worry about - Either you will go to heaven or to hell. If you go to heaven, there is nothing to worry about. And if you go to hell you'll be so busy shaking hands with all your friends that you won't have time to worry.

No matter how logical this piece of verse is — it was posted on the wall of a pharmacy people visited right after getting their complaint diagnosed at the doctor's office — we all worry on occasions. Somehow it seems that there are times when we need to worry. When we are faced with a problem, worrying about it constructively helps to find a solution.

The key word in the last sentence is 'constructively' and the trick is to know how to worry properly so that we don't burn up large amounts of energy without resolving anything. What we need is a technique for worrying.

One very basic worry that we all have from time to time — I hope it is not often for you — is the state of our health. When a person goes to the doctor, he is worried, anxious about himself. High levels of anxiety are associated with low levels of recall. So when the physician has decided what is wrong, and explains about the illness, what medications should be taken, and when and how much, the patient remembers very little of this. In fact, he may forget half of what is said to him almost immediately.

By the time he gets to the pharmacy he can barely recollect a quarter of what he was told. It is a wonder that he can carry out his doctor's instructions once he is home with his pills, etc.

In this case worrying is detrimental. The individual is so busy worrying that he can't remember the steps necessary to rapid recovery of his health. If he could "cool off" a little, he could ask questions, be able to listen and retain the information he is given.

This brings us to the point in worry technique — keeping a 'cool head' or not getting fraught up; making the situation bigger than it really is, as this interferes with logical, analytical thinking, remembering all relevant factors pertinent to the situation.

The second point is perspective. If the problem looks too big then we are intimidated in attempts to solve it. I think that this is where an intelligent friend can be of assistance. By relating the situation to a friend, seeing his reaction, hearing his comments, the worried person can regain perspective and put things in their proper proportions.

Once a perspective is gained then a time limit should be set on the worrying period. If it is a little problem solve it by this afternoon, tomorrow morning, or day after tomorrow. If it is a larger one, designate an appropriate amount of time for it and decide to have it resolved by then — two weeks, a month or six months — whatever it needs.

Decide what to do, or not to do. Don't ask a friend to solve your problem for you. He can't. And you are placing a heavy strain on the relationship if you do ask. You have to do it yourself.

Finally, here are two things that are futile to worry about — the past and the future. Events in the past cannot be altered. The best you could hope to do is to modify their consequences in the present. And if you just concentrate on taking care of today, this week or month, the future will roll up painlessly to you. Just take things one step at a time and hopefully, we'll all be together someday, busy shaking hands with each other.

Would you believe it?

SCOTTISH golfer John Gallacher drove his tee shot at the ninth hole into the record books in Campbelltown hitting a Royal Force Hercules transport plane. An RAF spokesman said: "It's the first time we've logged a mid-air collision with a golf ball."

A FRENCH court has fined a Coutances butcher \$4,000 and jailed him a month for selling bulls to Iran with their teeth pulled in order to claim the ageing animals were young. — DPA

POLICE had to clear a Bahrain hospital ward after crowds packed the place looking for a man reported to have horns on his head. Hospital sources said the rumours probably started after a man was treated for two large bumps on his forehead following a row with his wife about overspending.

The role of challenge in health

By Riad H. Dabbas
Special to The Star

DOZENS of studies in the past two decades have shown that people who are in high-stress occupations or who have suffered a major setback in their lives run an unusually high risk of disease. Despite the increased risk, however, such disease is not inevitable. As a small group of researchers is now emphasizing, large numbers of people do not fall sick under stress.

Thus many people work night and day at high-powered jobs without becoming ill, even while others who have seemingly easier occupations develop ulcers, hypertension, or heart disease.

What distinguishes the people who stay healthy? A good heredity surely helps. But investigators in the field of behavioural medicine are only starting to learn how various kinds of behaviour, such as the restless striving and impatience of so-called Type A's, are related to such illnesses as hypertension or coronary disease. Though the research is in its infancy, we now have a few clues to the psychological qualities and social circumstances that may account for resilience to stress.

At the University of Chicago, Suzanne C. Kobasa and Salvatore R. Maddi have defined some of the characteristics of what they call "hardiness". Stress resistant people, they say, have a specific set of attitudes toward life: an openness to change, a feeling of involvement in whatever they are doing, and a sense of control over events.

Kobasa's work began with a study of 670 middle-and upper-level managers at an Illinois public utility. She found out that the high-stress/low-illness men stood out in all three categories of hardiness: they were much more actively involved in their work and social lives than those who became sick under stress; they were more oriented to challenge and they felt more in control of events.

As Kobasa explained, "The mechanism whereby stressful life events produce illness is

presumably physiological. Yet whatever this physiological response is, the personality characteristics of hardiness may cut into, decreasing the likelihood of breakdown into illness.

In their longitudinal study, Kobasa and Maddi collected information on 259 executives at three different times over a period of two years. The results at the end of two years showed clearly that people whose attitudes toward life could be rated high on challenge, commitment, and control remained healthier than the others.

To her surprise, in the sample of lawyers there was no relationship whatever between stressful events and physical illness. In trying to explain why the lawyers did not become physically ill under stress while the business executives did, Kobasa examined the two groups, contrasting views of stress lawyers tend to believe that they perform best under pressure.

Another professional difference came to light in Kobasa's study of army officers. In response to stress, these officers fell ill, mentally or physically, far more frequently than the business executives. Kobasa speculates that this might be because the army is a total institution, from which there is little escape, for military officers, the stresses that occur at work cannot easily be isolated from the rest of their lives.

Another researcher, Aaron Antonovsky, professor of medical sociology from Brooklyn, shifted his research focus from specific stressors to what he called "generalized resistance resources" — characteristics of the person, the group, or the environment that can encourage more effective tension management.

Knowledge and intelligence offer such a resource, for they allow people to see many ways of dealing with their difficulties and to choose, when possible, the most effective means. A strong ego identity is another vital resource, he postulates. And so is commitment to a stable and continuing social network.

In his study, it showed that people with many social ties such as marriage, close friends and rela-

tives and other group association have far lower mortality rates than others.

In Jordan, our society in general is almost full of frustrations, disappointments, and stress evoking situations. A majority of people in our society daily encounter unpleasant incidents amid the rush of life. This makes them lose control over life events, and become sick under stress. But Jordanians might be able to withstand stress and tension because they are fully engaged in their society and most of them are getting more education which should help them to deal effectively with their difficulties.

The source of incidents which cause illness and disease are many a lot in our society in comparison with foreign societies. Jordanian people tend to worry too much about life itself in general; for instance, parents worry about daughters when they get old and stay unmarried, parents worry about children — especially male ones — when they are young and starting out on a career. Dealings with government offices are often another source of tension for the Jordanian citizen.

Eventually, with more research, we may be able to mitigate some of the dangerous effects of stress. Meditation techniques and biofeedback appear to help some people. Behavioural methods can, within limits, assist in breaking certain habits that lead to stress. More fundamental kinds of reduction are also possible. Maddi and Kobasa believe. They place their confidence in existential psychotherapy. Whether this form of therapy can give people the sense of challenge, commitment, and control that they may need in order to maintain their physical and mental health remains to be proved.

It is obviously far more difficult to change one's underlying character structure than to learn a few behavioural techniques. Nevertheless, Maddi hopes to show that people of all ages can be taught hardiness. "People's attitudes and outlooks are largely learned from experience," he maintains, "and therefore they can be altered."

Robots in hospitals: nurses of the future?

Researchers are studying the use of robots in hospitals which, scientists believe, could someday be as commonplace as doctors and nurses, according to Modern Healthcare, a US publication.

Robots could be used to lift bedridden patients while members of the hospital staff change sheets, or even provide quadriplegic patients with robot servants directed by spoken command.

In a hospital pharmacy, an electronic cart system, used in conjunction with a robot, could transport medicines to hospital patients, according to the magazine.

And, 25 years from now, a surgeon hundreds of kilometres from a patient could give commands to a robot to perform a surgical procedure.

(USIS)

Nearer the bone

Medical researchers at Mitsubishi Mining and Cement have developed an organic compound bone, practically identical in composition to mammal bone.

The delicate bone filling is produced by moulding together high purity calcium phosphate, calcium carbonate and small amounts of inorganic salts. Mitsubishi scientists have also developed a porous material which could substitute for delicate internal bone formations.

Experiments on more than 100 animals are reported to be successful. (South)



It's coming

SOME PEOPLE are really asking for it. It's a shame, but I can't help it. Do you know what I mean? At the risk of sounding spiteful, I'll be more specific: Some people actually deserve it. They may not know it, and they won't until it's too late... but they're really going to get it.

They may not even know what it is. But it's coming to them, and they'd better watch it. Otherwise it's going to hit them right between the eyes, and it will be too late — they won't be able to do anything about it. Got it? Cut it out, or you're going to get it. It may not be going too far off the mark to say that it is already here; all it needs is for somebody to give it a chance and it will happen — they'll get it! It's up to them.

There is still some uncertainty there, however. For there to be any of it there, there should be more of it there than there is elsewhere. Then there you have it — their chances of it happening there are greater than they're expecting it to be. They're there, and there it comes — their luck runs out and they get it, then and there.

In this case, certain people should watch out. Out in the real world and in difficult circumstances it's easy to get into such a situation that you run out of luck. You're then out in the cold, without a friend in the world, in need of help and washed out. There it comes; you're in trouble out there — at their mercy, it's true, and probably in their debt, therefore.

If that happens to you, you might as well throw down your cards, for the game is up. It's up to you to live down the consequences of your downright irresponsible uprightness. 'Up with this I will not put,' a great man has written — but since he set those words down on paper a whole new generation has grown up that has thrown down the gauntlet and turned up its nose at such put-downs. And there's a great deal to be said for the outspoken view that either downtown or out in the uplands, it's advisable to look up the best people in the business before you wake up and find yourself being led down the garden path.

That's why some people had better watch it.

From my experience, however, I am sure that to be frank, the point still has not got to some people — so, just to be sure, and at the risk of being too repetitive I shall add to my remarks two points from which they may deduce the conclusion to be drawn: To run from the consequences will get you nowhere; and too, it is time to desist from trying to kill two birds with one stone. It's too much.

It's unavoidable. There's no doubt about it. Outlandish, but true. In fact, nothing can be done. Downcast eyes will not help. Up the road, there's trouble. From which quarter it may come, who knows? To predict that is impossible.

And that's it.

Author holds her ground

It was a full house on Monday evening at the French Cultural Centre when Information Minister Lalla Sharaf chaired a conference-debate with noted Algerian writer Aicha Lemsine about her recent book 'Ordeal of Voices: Arab Women Speak'.



Lalla Sharaf

Amongst those supporting the discussion were French Ambassador Jacques-Alain Sedouy and his wife, Swiss Ambassador Andre Louis Vallon and his wife, Mrs. Marina Vlets, the wife of the United States ambassador, painter Ufema Rizk, and of course Algerian Ambassador Ahmed Lalidi was there to support his wife.

At one point there was a tete-a-tete confrontation when a member of the audience thought Madame Lemsine couldn't poss-

ibly understand the plight of the lower classes of Arab women, and the author made it clear that she did.

Madame Lemsine strongly believes that combatting illiteracy

among women is first step against the aggressive world the Arab woman lives in. Only then can she strive for the economic independence and financial stability she needs to maintain a reasonable place in society.

She discussed religion in depth and emphasized how necessary it is that Arab women know their religion well so that they can defend themselves and their rights against the many people who have interpreted their religion to accommodate their own lives and against the interests of women.



"No, thank you... I don't jump."

• Ewbank Preece Chairman and Legal Advisor to the British Bank of the Middle East Sir Donald Hawley managed to cover quite a lot of ground on his recent visit to Jordan.

Sir Donald was here at the invitation of the Jordan Electricity Authority to discuss the construction of the Aqaba-Amman 400 K.v. high voltage power line. He said he was very impressed with the Authority's achievements so far and with its ambitious programmes for the future.

During his stay he also met Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh, Minister of Trade and Tourism Jawad Al-Anani and President of the National Planning Council Omar Abdallah Dakqan.

Sir Donald, who has served in a variety of senior positions including British Ambassador to Oman and the United Arab Emirates and High Commissioner to Malaysia, also held private discussions with Undersecretary at the Ministry of Education Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat. The two are hoping to find suitable ways in which educational ties between Jordan and Britain can be strengthened.

• Manchester United centre field at Sports City? Sounds like every Jordanian football fan's dream and football promoter, and former Ireland and Aston Villa captain, Pat Saward and his company Strata Sports Promotions Ltd are hoping to make the dream come true at the end of March.

Pat was in Amman this week talking to people on the local football scene about bringing a first class English team to play here. Manchester United or Liverpool are possibilities and they would be here as part of the Amra Hotel's British Week which will co-incide with the visit of Queen Elizabeth.

And this visit may just be the beginning. Strata Promotions are also planning a tournament which would bring two top British and two top Jordanian teams together, possibly in June.

They hope it will be the start of a regular flow of top European teams to the Gulf and Jordan. These visits usually offer the chance for seminars, youth coaching, and advice on various aspects of the game which Pat Saward says could help the Jordanian teams to raise standards and keep up with the increasingly competitive Arab football world.

• Jumping was the order of the day, or should we say night, when the Holiday Inn hosted a Waltz Yer Mathilda night last Thursday.

The evening was originally planned in honour of the journalists accompanying Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs Bill Hayden on his recent visit to the Middle East. But when Mr. Hayden was called home suddenly, the journalists went to the 150 Australians, and others, decided to jump on regardless.

The only time they came to a standstill was to enjoy the playing of the rock band the 'Scramblers'. Band members Phil Henry, Bob Hachey, Tom Walters, Simon Hernandez and Hugo Weingartner have been playing together since last October and have been getting in quite a lot of experience at private parties around town.

Notable absentee on the night was hotel General Manager Gordon MacKenzie. Gordon had to settle for an early night prior to the Petra car rally. Virtue was duly rewarded however as navigator Gordon and driver Tony Walker came in as second overall on the rally.

• Project manager of the Abu Nuseir housing project Julian Downes and his wife Sue are learning an interesting new skill this week. Julian sang with such enthusiasm over the Christmas-New Year period, and especially at daughter Belinda's wedding, that he damaged his throat. He is now recovering from minor surgery and the doctors have ordered him not to talk for a week. So Julian and Sue are involved in an intensive course in sign language.

• One very relieved family in Amman just now is that of Houssein Shamas, Counsellor at the Lebanese Embassy. Mr. Shamas' father, Ahmad, sister-in-law Amila and niece Ghada, Zaina and Hiba arrived safely in Amman this week after a very trying car journey from Beirut that took them through several towns under fire.



Young 'astronaut,' one of 1,400 youngsters attending Space Camp in Alabama, tries on space suit with assistance from US Space Centre guide.

Young 'astronauts' at US Space Camp

By Charlotte Hughes

APPROXIMATELY 1,400 youngsters won't forget Space Camp in Huntsville, Alabama.

They discovered firsthand what is in store for astronauts exploring and living in space. To make the preview more realistic, an innovative camp format was designed to simulate "missions" so the youngsters could learn by doing.

Each Space Camp day included nine hours of action, adventure and learning, much of the time spent at the US space agency's astronaut-training facility at

Huntsville. The young participants learned about the role of rocketry in the advancement of the space programme and even built and launched their own model rockets. They dined on space food, tried on space suits, helmets, and even backpack life-support units.

The campers also practiced in the "moon-walk" trainer, which demonstrates the weightlessness of space, and experienced the sensation of a launch with body weight being tripled.

On their last day the campers put their knowledge and training to work during a simulated space

shuttle mission. Teams of 10 were divided into crews for either the spacecraft flight or the mission-control centre. After the countdown and launch, each team used the principles learned during the week to handle a crisis on board the shuttle. A public press conference followed the simulated return of the spacecraft to earth, where team captains told how they fared on the flight.

The 12-, 13- and 14-year-old space campers represented 45 US states and five foreign countries. More than 7,000 requests for applications were received from all over the world.

USIS

Loyalty

As soon as Omar entered the city, he felt he wasn't welcomed by anybody. Afterwards he found out that the King's daughter was sick and no doctor was able to cure her. He was told that anyone who promised to cure the princess but failed, was hanged. Although he knew this fact, he decided to give a try.

Omar left the princess's room and walked down the narrow passage. In another room he found an old man burning some nice smelling herbs over a huge fire. He noticed that the smell went directly to where the princess was staying.

Omar told the old man to put the fire out and stop burning the herbs. He ordered the servants to air out the palace. Once the smell was gone, the princess slowly calmed down. Omar stayed near her, watching her getting better and settling.

The sultan and his wife were so happy that they offered Omar gifts of money and gold, but he refused to take any although he was in need of them. He decided to leave the city to seek work in another one, for he had not forgotten his sick wife, and the money he needed to pay for her medical expenses.

A few days later, after walking a great distance, Omar approached another city and was surprised to find a great number of men being hanged at the entrance of the city. He tried to question some of the villagers about this matter, but they only looked at him in an angry manner and turned their heads away from him. He was then approached by some guards who took him straight to the palace of their king.

We do not welcome strangers here.

Who are you, and who sent you here?" asked the king, angrily.

"I did not know that strangers were not welcomed here," said Omar.

"I am Omar and I have come here on my own accord, seeking for work," he added.

"Do you think that we have any work for you, and if we have, do you think we will offer you any job?" answered the King.

"That is what I have come to find out about," said Omar.

The King was silent for a minute, and Omar took the opportunity of this silence to say: "May I ask you one question, Sir, and hope that I would receive a frank answer?"

"You may," said the King.

"I feel that there is something strange here in your city, and I would like to know what it is. Maybe I could be of some help."

The king sighed and then said, "I have only one son, and he has suddenly disappeared. I have sent several missions throughout the area as well as to the neighbouring villages to look for him. Alas, all of them have failed to find him. So what do you think a man like you can do?"

Omar asked whether he could look into the whole matter. He also asked for the king's permission to lodge at the palace until he could find the prince. Both wishes were granted.

to be continued next week

Starkids

ODDITIES



The incredible laziness

IT IS hard to imagine how this improbable beast manages to survive. It can barely see or hear; it has very little muscle; it cannot walk or even stand; it spends most of its life hanging upside down, sleeping.

Everything it does seems to be in slow motion. It may take as long as 30 seconds to shift one leg a few inches. It even sneezes slowly — when it sneezes at all.

If you were to fire a gun next to one of these creatures, it would do no more than turn its head and blink. Its incredible sluggishness is truly "one of the wonders of nature," says an American zoologist. Yet it is one of the most successful mammals alive today. Despite its laziness, it is believed to be the most abundant tree-dwelling mammal in South America's tropical forests.

CALNDAR

Exhibitions

The Hotel Jordan Intercontinental presents an exhibition of photographs by Ms Jodi Cobb of the National Geographic Magazine.

Opens Sunday 12 February

The Amra Hotel presents an exhibition of paintings by Edouardo Plande opens Thursday 16 February.

Films

The British Council presents "Seal Island" a film for children. A group of children race against time to save baby seals from wicked professional killers who want to shoot them for their skins. The film lasts about one hour.

Thursday 9 February at 5 pm.

The Goethe Institute also has a film for children "Ein Kaefer Auf Extratour" in German with English subtitles.

Saturday 11 February at 4.30 pm.

The Goethe Institute also presents "Chinesisches Roulette" a 1979 film by Rainer Werner Fassbinder, starring Alexander Allerson, Margit Carstensen, Andrea Schober, Anna Karina, Ulli Lommel and Brigitte Mira.

Wednesday 15 February at 8.00 pm.

The French Cultural Centre presents "Borsalino et cie" a 1974 film by Jacques Doray, starring Alain Delon, Daniel Ivangel and Catherine Rouvel.

Thursday 9 and Saturday 11 February at 7.30 pm.

"Djell Conte D'Anjouard" a 1981 film by Fadika Kramo Lanceline, starring Fatou Oulara and Joachim Oulara, Yao.

Wednesday 15 February at 8.00 pm.

Festival "Tintin" featuring "L'ile Noire" Monday 13 February at 4.00 pm. "Le Crabe Peintre" D' Tuesday 14 February at 4.00 pm. "Objectif Lune" Wednesday 15 February at 4.00 pm.

The American Centre presents "Airplane" (1 1/2 hours), a parody of all airborne disaster films.

Thursday 9 February at 7.00 pm
Sunday 12 February at 8.00 pm.

The Cine Club presents "Al Ard" (The Land) directed by Yousef Shabn and starring Mahmoud El Melji and Izzat El Ajaily.

Monday 13 February at 8.00 pm at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Archaeology

The Friends of Archaeology have a trip to Qasr Tuba. Dr. Andraw Garrard will lead the trip to Paleolithic-Neolithic sites he is investigating in the Qasr Tuba and Azraq areas.

Friday 10 February at 7.00 am. High clearance vehicles are needed. Departure is from the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.

ACOR is running a course in "Stone Tool Technology" on Tuesdays from 6.30—8.00 pm. Contact 814917 for information.

The British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History presents a lecture by Dr. Jeremy Black on "Recent Archaeological Work in Iraq". Dr. Black is Assistant Director of the British Archaeological Expedition to Iraq.

Monday 13 February at 7.00 pm.

Professionals face tough competition in Jordan Rally

By Jihad Saqr
Special to The Star

DAVID GIPSON opened the 1984 rally season with a glorious victory when he won the Petra Bank Jordan Rally organized by the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) around Amman region, last Friday.

Gipson dominated the events by winning most of the time trial stages in the 210 Km distance rally in his Toyota Starlet, the smallest car in the rally. "The small car has been advantageous at the narrow stages where it did not face any problems," said Mr. Gipson.

The very closed rally turned out to be full of competition. Twenty four cars out of 38, managed to finish the 14 special stages while the others had to abandon due to technical problems.

Among those who took their way out of the rally was George Haddad, the fourth, until his clutch stopped at the beginning of the seventh special stage — the end of the first phase of the rally.

On the other hand, Nabil Dirani could be described as the hero of Friday's rally. Dirani finished second in the first part with five seconds behind Gipson, despite mechanical problems he faced in this part.

In the second part his Renault 5 turbo suffered a breakage in the front and rear suspension before the clutch became useless. However, Dirani managed to cross the finishing line losing the second place to Tony Walker in the twelfth special stage.

In the new comers category George Rizk was the winner, as The Star expected. He finished the first part, third overall beating many favourite professionals and conserved the lead in his category to the end of the rally in his Renault 5 turbo.

Another participant, who caught the eyes of the spectators was His Highness Prince Abdullah who excelled himself as a first class driver.

Prince Abdullah won his maiden appearance by winning the second place in the newcomers category and the first place in group three in Opel Ascona 400, after he

Commenting on the short distance and the asphalt road of 10 out of 14 special stages of the rally, Derek Ledger, General Manager of RAC told The Star, "We desired to organize a smooth and concentrated rally to give experience to newcomers with little costs. The rally, therefore, finished without technical problems and with quick timing."

the rally. And I think that it was a chance for the newcomers to gain experience and to know what is car rally in practical way", he commented.

Final placings:

a) Professional category:

- 1 - David Gipson — Barbara Longhurst (Toyota Starlet) 39:50 min. — winner of the group one.
- 2 - Tony Walker — Gordon Mackenzie (Daihatsu Charmant) 40:19 min. — winner of group two.
- 3 - Nabil Dirani — Vaughan Dennis (Renault 5 Turbo) 41:05 min.
- 4 - Haitham Mufti-Fawaz Samawi (Daihatsu Charmant) 41:25 min.
- 5 - George Khayyat-Tony Farran (Toyota Corolla GT) 42:01 min.
- 6 - Nabil Karam-George Fakhoury (Toyota Corolla 2000) 43:13 min. — winner of group three.
- 7 - Suhail Marar-Ali Farooq (Volkswagen Golf GTI) 43:38 min.

b) Newcomers category:

- 1 - George Rizk-Maher Asfahani (Renault 5 Turbo) 42:20 min. — winner of group two.
- 2 - H.H. Prince Abdullah-Amer Belbeisi (Opel Ascona 400) 43:31 min. — winner of group three.
- 3 - Roberto Khoury-Robert Bevan (Toyota Carina) 45:49 min.
- 4 - Hassan Aladdin-Mohammad Sha'ban (Porsche Carrera) 46:30
- 5 - Samer Nashashibi-Samir Nashashibi (BMW 320) 47:36 min.
- 6 - Humman Tulhami-Sofyane Khellil (Datsun 180B) 49:02 min.



Haile Aguilas: Frustrating end

was pushed back to fourth place at the end of the first part due to an accident.

"No doubt that this well-organized rally provides encouragement and experience to those participating for the first time," said His Highness.

"The rally was indeed very exciting and I am convinced with my performance in my debut which encourages me to take part in Jordan International rally in July."

According to Leger, RAC will organize another national rally in May as a preparation for the International Rally in July which will also form a stage for the Middle East rally challenge," he said.

Among the media men who covered the rally events was Sadri Barraj, a staff writer of Sport Auto, a specialised magazine. "Jordan has very good drivers but needs well equipped rally cars," said Barraj. "Gipson, Walker, Rizk and Haitham Mufti are the drivers who surprised me in

Worldwide drivers to participate in Jordan's International

By Star Staff Writer

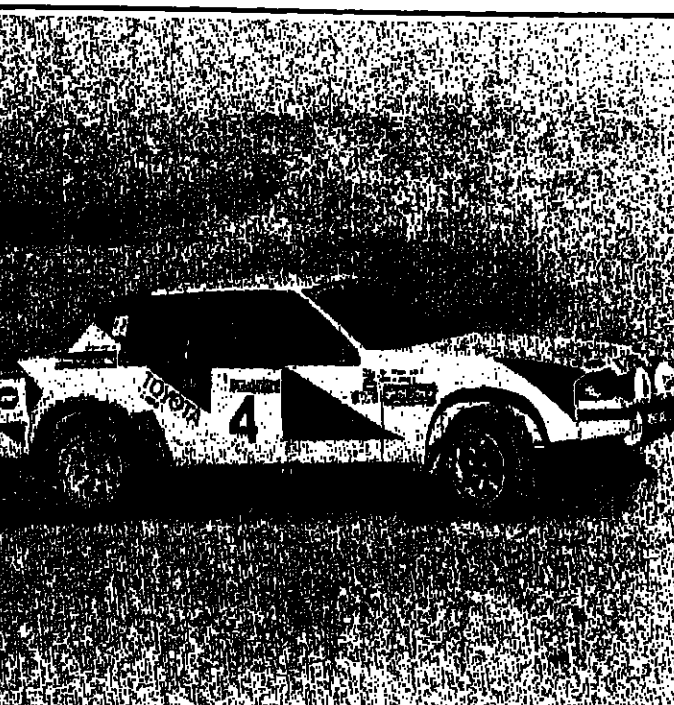
THE FOURTH Jordan International Rally is set for 26-27 July and is expected to attract worldwide top drivers as it comes in the middle of the six Middle East Championship events — the first of which took place in Qatar last month.

The Rally is to receive heavy worldwide press coverage, and preparations are under way. Royal Automobile Club Manager Derek Ledger told reporters on Tuesday, "This year's rally will be different from previous ones due to several changes."

One of these changes is that the Marriott Hotel will no longer be the sole sponsor, but will be co-sponsor along with the Pepsi Cola Company. Marriott General Manager Haile Aguilas said that the hotel can no longer support the cost of sponsorship alone.

The essential change, however, is the Rally route. Previously, the route started out at Amman with Aqaba as its terminus, where competitors spent the night and then carried on the next morning, covering the Desert Highway and minor roads. This year's route, although no less lengthy, is considered to be easier for competitors to practise on and get familiarised with.

Starting from the Marriott, the rally will be destined for Petra, where the drivers will regroup and have their lunch at Petra Hotel. After car repairs, they will then head back to Amman, covering the same route, which is over the desert highway and tracks. This year, competitors will spend the night in Amman at the Marriott, and then repeat the same route the next day of the rally.



Abdullah Omar (UAE) second in the 1983 Jordan International Rally will drive his Toyota Celica Turbo.

Along the route will be 44 competitive stages covering 500 kilometres of the 1,100-kilometre rally distance. These stages, well equipped with emergency facilities, will be set on desert tracks east and west of the Queen Alia International Airport Highway and the Desert Highway, passing through the Alia Housing Estate, Zeezia, Khan Azzabib, Suwaqqa, Qatrana, Wadi Al-Abyad, Al-Hasa, Huss-einiya, Uneiza, Udrub and Wadi Musa.

Rothman's on top?

After winning the first Middle East Championship event in Qa-

tar (26-27 January), Rothman's Porsche team will definitely try its best to retain its championship in the other five events. Jordan is the fourth, after the rallies in Kuwait on 1-2 March, and Bahrain in 29-30 March, with the Dubai rally to follow Jordan on 6-7 December.

Competing in Jordan's Rally, the Star learned, will be Said Al-Hajri from Qatar, winner of the Jordan Rally and Middle East Championship Rally of 1983. He will be behind the wheel of his Porsche 911 SR, the car which gave him good luck winning the Qatar Rally last month, with a full 300 bhp. Lebanese Michel



Former British champion Jimmy McRae will take part in this year's Jordan International Rally.

Saleh, winner of the 1981 and 1983 Jordan International Rally, will be the ace of the Marlboro Team, driving a Toyota Celica Turbo with the other Celica Turbo to be driven by Abdalla Omar.

And don't forget the Jordanian local drivers who will be competing, despite the disadvantage of having any sponsors. They include Nabil Dirani, who came second in the 1981 Jordan Rally; Mr. Aguilas, who rated third in the 1983 Jordan Rally; plus well-known names such as David Gipson, Nabil Karam, Tony Walker, George Haddad, Haitham Mufti and Suhail Marar.

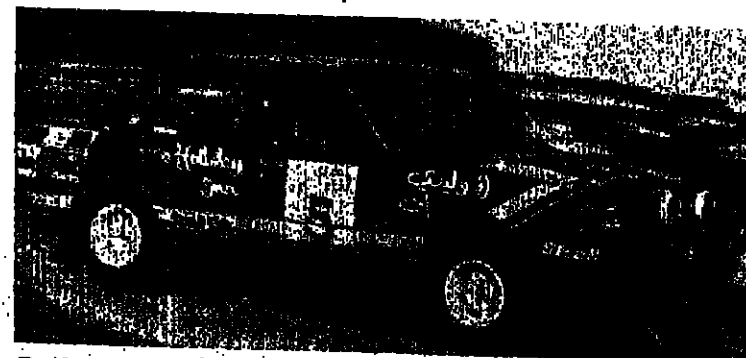
After doing well in the Jordan National Rally held on 3 February, His Highness Prince Abdalla told Jihad Saqr of The Star that he intends to participate in the July rally.

Transportation will be arranged for those who want to observe the actual competition day, and for those who can stomach it, it can be arranged for them to ride with the best drivers during their practice runs.



DAIHATSU CHARMANT

As it has always done
It achieved its big success in the Jordan National Rally
and occupied
second rank among all contestants
driven by Tony Walker and assistant Jordan McEnzie
and fifth rank
driven by Hisham Al-Mufti and assistant Fawwaz Shamawi
and first rank
among contestants in the same category



Daihatsu Charmant even in rough roads - Always in the lead



Daihatsu: The desert Ship

Daihatsu Charmant

proved its durability and won the admiration of observers and spectators

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TOYOTA
BEATS ALL
OTHER CARS
JORDAN
NATIONAL
RALLY LAST
WEEK

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th



If you put your point of view in a very clear sighted fashion this week, you should find that you will receive extremely good support, plus help, but you will do very well to be completely honest and open with an associate, and do not try to bluff them with idle chatter. Romance which may have been rather up and down of late, should become much more steady during this coming week.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th



Always provided that you apply the suggestion of a colleague with diplomacy, this should prove to be very remunerative for you. A close relative could annoy you just a little more than you like this week. Try your best not to give them added ammunition by losing your temper. You could receive an interesting invitation some time during this week.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th



An interesting new person around you may be the cause for you having to revise your plans now, but on the whole, your week should turn out to be extremely gratifying, especially from the emotional point of view. A new friend may ask for your help and advice in a family matter. Assist them all you can, but don't advise them too strongly.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th



You will find this week that you can now go ahead with less interference and a weight will be lifted from your mind. Someone close to you of whom you are very fond, will bring you some pleasing news. Where an important and difficult decision you may have to make is concerned, you should find that your intuition could be your best friend.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th



All the indications are that you should receive some exciting news which delights you this week, but do not doubt a friend's intentions. A recently formed partnership where business or finance is concerned could bring you in extra cash in a very useful way now. This is a period to benefit by the influence of another. You would be well advised to try not to make changes during this week, and leave your arrangements to stand as they are.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th



Even though you may find yourself having to be firm with a member of the opposite sex who may prove to be a little difficult this coming week, you should, at the same time, receive a gay social offer, which just providing it enjoyable. You may find this an unusually happy week, due to the arrival of a visitor, and although you have been trying to economise of late.

Thursday 9 February

Birthday Greetings to You. Family ties will play an important part in your life during the next month, and although there may be a few problems around, these should soon be sorted out quite happily. Also, there may be a new understanding between you and a member of the opposite sex.

Financial matters should be really good this year. Through the help of a close friend, a new venture could bring in some extra money, and thus make you feel very secure.

You may feel that the extra hard work that you have been doing in the past few months has not been noticed, but in the very near future, you should receive both praise and recognition from a person in authority, and after this, there should be several changes coming your way.

Friday 10 February

Birthday Greetings to You. You are likely to make several new friends during this coming year, and social affairs should brighten considerably. For the single ones amongst you, an introduction to a member of the opposite sex before the end of May could develop into an exciting romance.

You may encounter a little jealousy from a member of the family over a personal matter, but this should be short-lived, and affairs should run very smoothly indeed from May onwards.

You may have been worrying a little too much where your health is concerned during the past year, but there is every indication that by the end of next month, you should be feeling 100 per cent fit, and apart from minor little everyday ailments, this should be an excellent year healthwise.

Saturday 11 February

Birthday Greetings to You. For the younger ones amongst you, romance seems to take a turn for the better, and there may even be an engagement or marriage before your next anniversary comes around. For the older ones, a happy and active social life is very well stated.

A person in authority may give you some very sound advice regarding your career around May period, and you would be well advised to take note of this, as it could be of great help to you in the future.

One of your secret ambitions may be carried out around June period, and in consequence, you should then feel extremely secure. Also, a new scheme could bring you unexpected prosperity but be sure to guard against unwise spending and hasty investments.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

It would be wise to give just that little extra thought to your opposite number during this coming week, for they may be feeling just a little on the nervy side, and by so doing, you could avoid any misunderstanding. A good opportunity to work out a plan may come now, but be sure you have your facts very clear. This is a period for both action and movement, and you should find that those around you will be looking to you for a lead.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

You would be well advised to try to the advantage of every opportunity you can to relax as much as possible for the sake of your health this week. A friend should put an idea to you for making a little extra money, and this way, you should be able to see a manner of clearing a few of your problems. A new association may be formed in your private life which will bring you direct gains for the future.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

A few delays are probable and there could be a minor health condition which might worry you a little early on during this period, so relax where possible. As the week wears on, you should get cracking with things in a much better way, and find that a dear one is most helpful. There could be quite a lot of talk regarding a future journey for you this week. Romantically, things run very smoothly, but gambling in any direction is ruled out.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

This week could be rather chaotic from a financial point of view, and being impulsive will result in a loss. Things appear to be looking up for you now in the romantic field, but don't push your hopes too fast, or you could unsettle things a little. Things may have been rather trying at work recently, but now is the time to use your personality to bring a brighter atmosphere all round.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

This week should turn out to be an extremely busy one for you, and an older person should please you by approving a decision you make. At the same time, be careful not to neglect home commitments, however fully your mind is on other things. Ask for the opinion of a member of the opposite sex regarding a problem you may have. Remember to stick to your own firmly held opinions, as someone may try to mislead you this week.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

Don't say anything that you don't mean just now, or you could easily find yourself hurting an old friend and regret it very much. A loved one's suggestions about a new hobby will meet with your approval, but it may turn out to be quite expensive. Your ability to cope with a difficult situation will be noted by a superior, and should help you in furthering an ambition.

Monday 13 February

Birthday Greetings to You. Emotionally, this will be a most eventful year with wedding bells for the young and eligible ones. Socially, life will be very full and gay for both old and young, but someone will cause a little friction towards the end of next month, and you should be very careful what you say at a social event around the middle of next month.

A little anxiety could arise over an older member of the family, but this will blow over quite quickly, and there will be no need for undue worry.

Where your career is concerned, this coming year will be one of opportunity, and if you have made the most of recent changes, there should be no worries about income. Your prestige, too, should mount during this coming year, and in the next few weeks, you could start an important project.

Tuesday 14 February

Birthday Greetings to You. For the younger ones, an exciting romance is on the way, but take things calmly, and don't be impulsive. Recognition will come from a most unexpected quarter, and cause you pleasure and satisfaction.

It may be necessary to do some careful planning where your finances are concerned during the coming year, but on the whole, this will be a good year for you, with new friends and an exciting new social circle.

Through the help of an old friend, you should by the time you have reached May, be able to solve a personal problem which has been worrying you of late, and taken all round, there is much more happiness in store for you than there has been for some time past.

Wednesday 15 February

Birthday Greetings to You. Where working tasks are concerned, you may resent some advice given to you by a well meaning superior towards the end of May, but you would be well advised to try and curb both your impetuosity and impatience, and realise that this is good advice and should help you considerably in the long run.

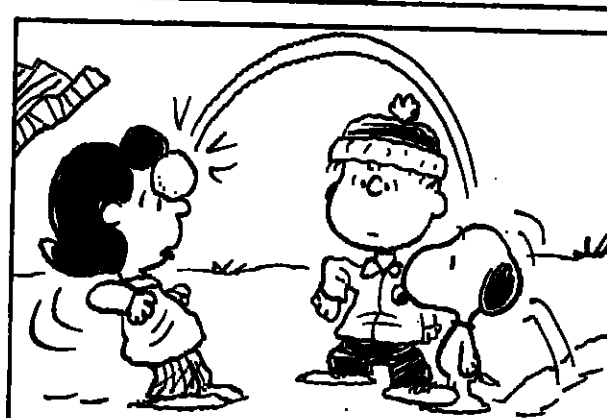
You could have a slight disappointment emotionally at the end of June, but soon after this, an exciting new romance should come your way which could result in marriage for the younger and eligible ones amongst you.

A change of increased travel should come your way during the next twelve months, but the indications are that it could be either towards the end of the summer or early autumn. This in turn, could have a good effect on your social life.

COMICS

PEANUTS

featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ



Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

